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TIBETAN MARCHES



André Migot

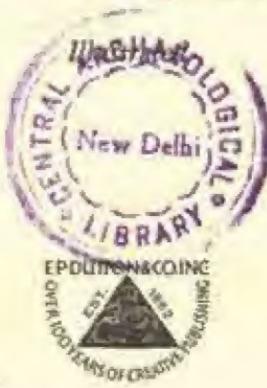
TIBETAN MARCHES

BY

André Migot

*Translated from the French and with an
Introduction by PETER FLEMING*

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Migot FILE
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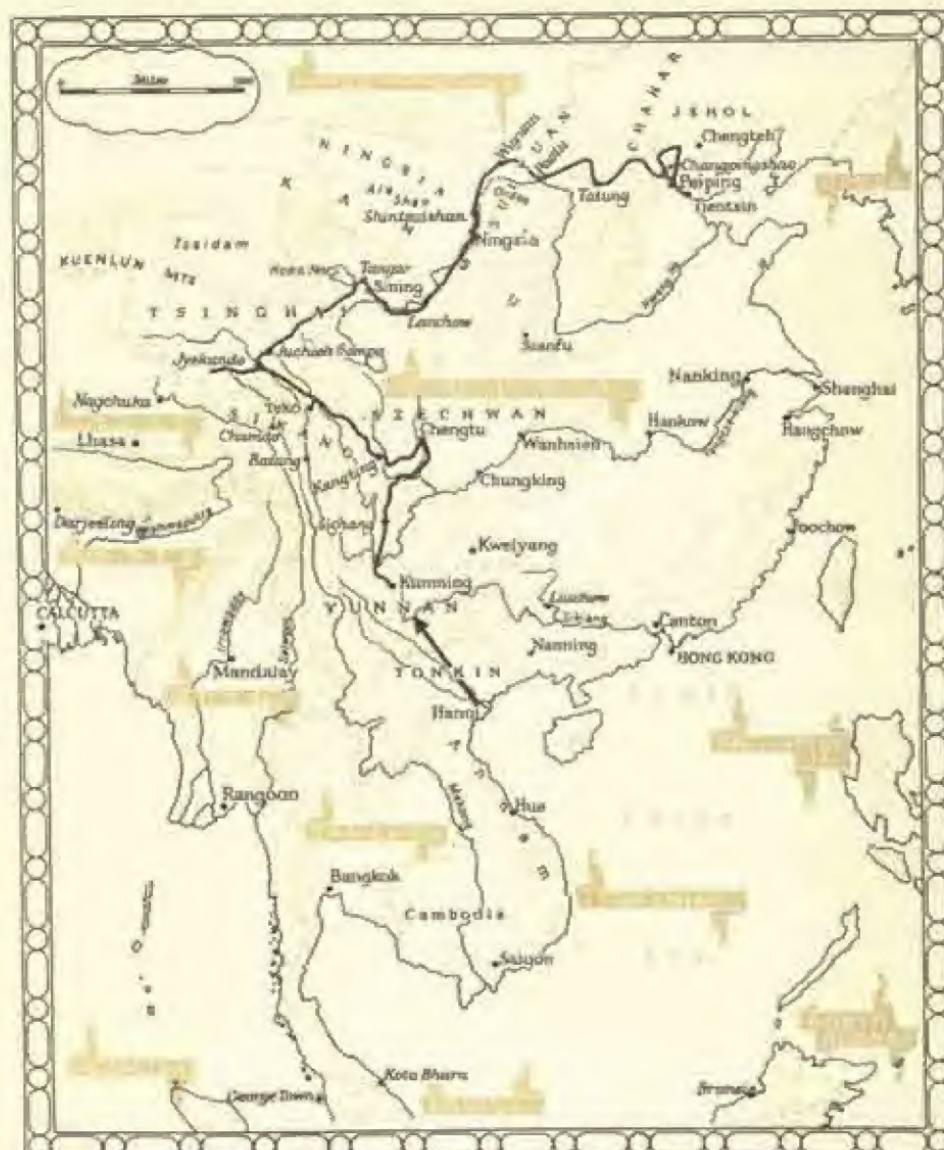
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(Between pages 8 and 9)

General Map of the Author's Travels

Route of the Author from Kunming to Tangar,
December 1946 to September 1947

Maps



GENERAL MAP OF THE AUTHOR'S TRAVELS

TIBETAN MARCHES

The Route of the Author from Kunming to Tangar, December 1946 to September 1947

0 50 100 Miles 200 300

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S I K A N G

I N D I A

B U R M A

Y U N N A N

Kunming Dec 1946 — Changtu Feb/Mar 1947
Kengtung April — Kanta May 1947
Tengchong early June — Yiwukundo late July
Attempt on Lhasa 2nd July 1947
Left Jinchuan August
Reached Tangar September 1947

Introduction

It is unlikely (but only because it is scarcely possible) that the western traveler will ever be denied access to wider areas of the continent of Asia than he is today. By "traveler" I mean what the word means; I do not mean the official guest who is privileged to spend an afternoon in a cotton mill outside Tashkent or is given, from the airplane which bears him from one cultural gabfest to the next, a glimpse of the Great Wall of China. These, though they may be classed as passengers, are really freight—as little masters of their destinies, as little able to see what is really going on, as little (almost) exposed to any risk as the dormice which country-bred children still occasionally transport in boxes with perforated lids and which are at intervals extracted, bemused and somnolent, to be admired and touched with a gingerly forefinger by their masters' comrades before being put back in their conveyances.

By the end of the nineteenth century man's questing spirit, backed by the knowledge and resources it had led him to acquire, had conquered almost all the physical obstacles and barriers which his planet had to offer. It was left to the twentieth century to throw up more artificial but more insurmountable barricades which quickly rendered obsolete and irrelevant such

formerly useful items of equipment as curiosity and courage and the determination to go somewhere because you have a strong but not always completely explicable wish to go there.

It follows that contemporary accounts of journeys in remote parts of Asia, or anyhow of eastern and central Asia, have virtually ceased to appear, and it will certainly be many years, perhaps even many decades, before a citizen of the Free World penetrates the regions which Dr. Migot describes, vividly but with great fidelity, in this book.

He traveled, alone, the whole way up the mountainous borderland where western China marches with eastern Tibet. He had been charged, by the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient in Hanoi, with the task of carrying out research into various archaeological and other aspects of the Buddhist religion, and during his journey was initiated with the prescribed rites into one of its sects. At one stage he was stripped by bandits of everything he possessed; at another, disguised as a mendicant lama, he attempted a clandestine digression to Lhasa and got a long way toward his objective before being arrested—apologetically, for they respected his piety—by the Tibetans. The northward limit of his journey was the great lake of Koko Nor, and from there he traveled east, through Inner Mongolia, to Peiping. In the environs of this city he and a female companion were arrested by the Communists, as prisoners of whom they spent several arduous but instructive weeks among the hills.

It would ill become a translator to praise a narrative in whose shaping he has had a hand; but it cannot be presumptuous to call attention to Dr. Migot's qualities as a traveler. The reader will not have gone very far before he realizes that he is dealing with a man whose extraordinary powers of endurance are matched by his powers of observation. Like Heinrich Harrer, he became very fond of the Tibetans (whose language he both speaks and writes) and a streak of mysticism in his character enabled him to enter into the spiritual side of their life more fully, perhaps, than any Westerner has done before. The result is an unusually

intimate and detailed picture of a society outwardly primitive and outlandish but based on values and traditions from which the West has much to learn.

Dr. Migot has had—and, I suspect, will continue to have—a varied life. He served in World War One as medical officer in an infantry battalion, being awarded the Croix de Guerre. For ten years thereafter he carried out research, both in the laboratory and at sea, in marine biology, in his spare time making a reputation as a mountaineer in the Alps and the Pyrenees. From 1925 to 1938 he practiced medicine in France and then bicycled to India where he continued the studies of Oriental religions which have always engrossed him. When war broke out he was assigned to a military hospital at Dijon, and during the German occupation of France he worked as a doctor in Paris. After the war he went to Indochina, where the story of *Tibetan Marches* begins.

From Peiping, where it ends in 1948, he traveled back across China to Eastern Tibet (the Communist armies were now completing the overthrow of the Nationalists, and his return journey was scarcely less exciting than that described in the pages that follow), and thence went back to his post in Indochina. Returning to France for some leave, he incontinently signed on as doctor to a French scientific expedition to Kerguelen Island, spent two years in the periphery of the Antarctic Circle and early in 1954 was attached by the French government to an Australian expedition in the same general region.

This brief summary suggests that Dr. Migot is a remarkable man, and I should be doing the reader a disservice if I delayed any longer his opportunity of getting better acquainted with a traveler whose company I think he is almost bound to enjoy.

PETER FLEMING

Part One
INTO CHINA

Chapter 1. HANOI TO KUNMING

IN HANOI, on December 5, 1946, you could smell the war which was to break out two weeks later. The atmosphere was charged with tension. The big town, once so gay and serene, with its miniature lakes, its park, its broad shady avenues, seemed to crouch under the threat of a catastrophe. There were few people in the streets, but much military activity, oddly unobtrusive in its manifestations. Though you could feel that the garrison's heart was beating faster than usual, you saw very few French soldiers. Barbed wire had gone up around the Vietnamese strong points—little blockhouses where smart, well-equipped sentries stood on guard, rigid, motionless, alert. Every morning fresh trenches appeared, partitioning the town, cutting across the streets which led to the Annamite quarters. People watched each other, appraised each other. The flags of the opposing camps billowed in an impartial wind. But, apart from small local incidents, everything was calm. It was the lull before the storm.

I wanted to get to China before the storm broke—the great storm which had already claimed victims at Langson and Haiphong. Was I going to be able to? I had looked forward so long and so anxiously to the start of my journey to Tibet; was I now going to fall at the first fence? In 1939 I had made a solitary journey, lasting ten months, through France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Iraq, Persia, Afghanistan, and India; and when I reached Calcutta I felt the irresistible attraction of Tibet, lying just ahead. It was only the steady approach of war which diverted me to Saigon. Duty called me back to France, and there my dreams of Tibet helped to keep me going through the tragic days of collapse and the dark years of the Occupation. In Paris,

joyless and crushed under the weight of defeat, the magic name had been for me the glimmer of light glimpsed at the end of a somber tunnel which would one day lead to the great plains of liberty. Asia kept a small flame alight in my soul. The pervasive brutality and the stresses under which we lived made me long all the more ardently to return to the calm, gentle, scented territories of Buddhism.

In October 1945 I had, and took, the chance of going back to Cambodia as a doctor attached to the *Assistance Medicale Indochinoise*, and there, in the intervals of looking after the lovable people of the province I was responsible for, I was able to continue my studies of Buddhism. There were plenty of stresses in Cambodia, too, but I managed—and it took a bit of managing—to stick to my doctoring and not to be caught up in the ubiquitous cross currents of hatred and the atmosphere of war. The call of Tibet was as strong as ever. Thinking of its high frozen plateaus, I found the stifling heat of a Cambodian summer less oppressive. At last, in December 1946, I found myself entrusted with a mission of research into various aspects of Buddhism in China and Tibet. I was overjoyed. But would I, now, be able to get there? After endless palaver, I managed to get a place on the plane from Hanoi to Kunming (it was one of the last for a long time), and a few hours later, after flying over the extraordinarily picturesque but at present inaccessible highlands of Tonking, I was in the capital of Yunnan.

It was delightful to be, at last, in China, to be surrounded by friendly or, at worst, indifferent faces; in Hanoi they had all been secretive and sulky, barely concealing their hostility. It was delightful, too, to renew my acquaintance with a Chinese crowd, all dressed in dark blue cloth, animated, noisy, packed, bustling—always the same crowd, whether it happens to be in Cholon or Colombo or Singapore, in the smallest Chinese village or the biggest Chinese city; a totally different crowd from the Indian crowd, which may—at Benares, for instance—comprise an even denser mass of humanity but which is so extraordinarily quiet, so almost introspective. I was amazed by the

innumerable tiny shops and open-air kitchens, their counters groaning under merchandise: piles of fruit and vegetables, cuts of fat pork, brightly colored blinds, heaps of rich silks, of linen, of cloth, pyramids of shoes, of things to wear, of tinned milk, of patent medicines, of military uniforms, and other flotsam and jetsam from American Army depots or UNRRA supply centers.

After a year in the sultry heat of Cambodia, I was agreeably surprised by the climate of Kunming. The nights were cold (the town stands some six thousand feet above sea level); but by day the sun shone brightly in an impeccably blue sky. My journey as far as Kiating was to be blessed by this unforgettable Yunnanese sun, hot without being oppressive and never once masked by a cloud. The French consul, M. Bouffanais, showed me the sights of Kunming, a picturesque city whose medieval walls, furnished with huge gates, enclose much that is old and curious. With him also I explored the hilly countryside, where ancient, serene pagados are hidden under groves of trees clinging to the rocky cliffs above a great blue lake.

But it was time to tear myself away from this sheltered existence and to press on towards Sikang. The quickest way of getting there was obviously by the air line to Chengtu, but I intensely dislike this method of locomotion, which would have allowed me to see none of the things I had come to look at. I was moreover in no particular hurry and my purpose was, after all, to get to know China, to soak myself in her civilization, her life, her religion, in all her infinite variety. There was only one way to do that—to take the road. Not the boring main road along which buses run to Kweiyang and Chungking, but the old, disused highway which goes through Lolo territory by way of Sichang and Fulin. I particularly wanted to have a look at the great mountain bastion to the north of Kunming; it is very little known. Since no motorable road serves this region, I would have to follow the old caravan trail. Thanks to the good offices of the Catholic mission, a party of Chinese merchants bound for Hwei-ili agreed to take me with them. They hired me two ponies,

one for my kit, the other to ride, and accepted responsibility for my bed and board in return for an extortionate price. Since I spoke only a few words of Chinese and knew absolutely nothing about the country through which we were to travel, these arrangements struck me at the time as being in the highest degree convenient and auspicious.

Chapter 2. THE FIRST STAGE

WE LEFT Kunming at dawn on December 18 and made our way through the dreary suburbs, where, in their little gray hovels, the people were still asleep. I had looked forward for years to this moment, to the sharp joy which the start of a long journey, in the twilight before a perfect sunrise, can bring you. It was a moment which had always seemed unattainable.

As soon as we were clear of the city we took to the hills. The track, after surmounting the foothills, began to scale a succession of steep ridges; it became a sort of staircase cut out of hard, bare, reddish earth. I was by now having trouble with my horse. The animal was equipped neither with a riding saddle nor with stirrups. He had on his back a plain wooden packsaddle which, in order to soften its impact on my person if the horse stopped suddenly, I had padded with my bedding roll. My feet found some sort of toe hold in the animal's neck strap. To keep my seat on top of this oscillating superstructure was far from easy; to take my seat on it was even harder. At the start of the journey my efforts to mount were a constant source of delight to the men, but in the end I adapted myself fairly successfully to what was, for me, an unfamiliar style of equitation.

We passed innumerable strings of coolies, bowed under a

diversity of burdens: timber, charcoal, salt, tobacco, huge panniers crammed with highly articulate hens or ducks, and fat black pigs lashed to their bearers' backs and uttering shrill lamentations. These caravans of coolies are an integral element of the Chinese scene. You see them everywhere, each endless convoy jogging along the road through the valley or the path over the mountain, the men intoning a sort of dirgelike rhythm which helps them to keep in step. Some carry the loads on their backs, in huge wickerwork containers, but most use a pliable bamboo pole, from either end of which one half the burden hangs in perfect equipoise. The pole rests on one shoulder, but at regular intervals the coolie adroitly and unobtrusively performs the feat of shifting the whole load to the other shoulder without slackening his pace.

Chair coolies (who transport men, not merchandise, upon their backs) no longer use the obsolete litter with side curtains tightly drawn, but the more practical *bua kan*, which is a kind of chaise longue suspended like a stretcher between two shafts. The coolies move ahead swiftly, taking short, quick steps. The rhythm of their progress is delicately adjusted to the displacement of their passenger; when he (or she) is very heavy, a relief team jogs along behind them, ready to take over the shafts so smoothly that the rhythm is not even disturbed. Where motor roads do not exist, chair coolies are the recognized means of passenger transport; it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that half China spends its time carrying the other half about on its back.

About noon, we crossed a 9,000-foot range and plunged into a great valley. Its walls, at first steep and rugged, soon took on a gentler aspect. Pretty little villages began to appear, and bean fields in flower, and clear streams tumbling down in little waterfalls. The landscape was oddly reminiscent of a Pyrenean valley. Toward evening we passed through the formidable-looking gates which guard the small town of Fumin, where there is a curious bridge with a roof over it. The local children turned out in force to escort me noisily through the streets, a sure sign

that the place is not often visited by foreigners. I was amused by their gesture of welcome, which consisted of holding up the fist with thumb uppermost and yelling: "*Ting hao!*" This means "Very good!" and now seems to be the standard formula for greeting foreigners all over China—or at any rate in those parts of it where American troops were stationed during the war. "*Ting hao*" was about as near as the average G.I. got to being a Sinologue.

The next day was tough. It was terribly hot, and we traveled twelve hours without rest (except for a short halt at midday) and without anything to eat or drink. The going got steadily worse, and we climbed eight stiff passes, one after another. I was tired, vaguely depressed, and horribly chafed by the pack-saddle; despite the beauty of the scenery, my morale was low. On top of all this, I failed to get a bed in the only inn at Wuting, a little village which we reached at the end of the stage. I had to make do with a straw mat, and I had the greatest difficulty in making room for myself among the prostrate bodies which already packed the room that was used as a dormitory. People kept coming and going all night and at any moment I expected to have my hands, feet, or face trodden on. My fellow guests shouted and chattered without stopping, and amid all this hub-bub I had a far from restful night.

We were still two days' march from Yuaninow, but I was beginning to get fit. We were way up in the mountains; the air was cold, but the sky was unbelievably blue. The trail wriggled up and down along the hillside through a forest of giant rhododendrons, now in full bloom, and we looked down on a pretty wooded valley. Our small party had been reinforced by four soldiers who were supposed to protect us against bandits, but who did not look particularly apt for this duty. With their straw sandals and straw hats they did not present a very martial appearance, and one of them even had an umbrella slung across his back. They contemplated the mountains with ill-concealed apprehension, and from time to time discharged their revolvers into the air for morale-building purposes. As a matter of fact,

although we occasionally passed a decapitated human head tactfully fastened to a tree trunk beside the trail, I did not take the alleged bandits very seriously. And in the end, after climbing a high pass and scrambling down an appalling path for about five thousand feet, we found ourselves on the floor of an immense valley and reached Yuanmow without any untoward incident.

In this place, where we stayed for two days, the caravan split in two. I set off to explore the picturesque old town, protected by great walls of brownish, rather attractive stone, mellowed by the passage of centuries, but my leisurely progress was arrested by a soldier, who took me along to the police station. Dealings with officialdom monopolized the rest of my stay in Yuanmow. I trudged endlessly to and fro between the police station, military headquarters, and my lodging, at each of which lengthy conversations took place and innumerable cups of tea were drunk. I was fed up to the teeth with answering the same questions over and over again, but it all taught me a lesson in patience which was often to prove of the greatest value later on. After two solid days of argument, they stamped a new set of hieroglyphics on my passport and authorized me to carry on with my journey, but I had to accept their offer of two soldiers who were detailed to act as my bodyguard.

At dawn on December 24 I left Yuanmow with my insignificant caravan. We began by crossing a sort of plain, oddly scarred and eroded by ravines between which jutted up great bastions of ocher-colored earth which reminded me of the Dolomites. Then we entered the broad valley of the Yangtze, known, at this early stage of its career, as the Kinsha-kiang. I was thrilled by the sight of this mighty river which for years had been so often in my thoughts; its waters ran swift and clear and pleasant to behold, very different from the turbid flood which I have seen since then at Nanking and Chunking. The valley, getting steadily more inhospitable, narrowed into a passage between towering cliffs. We advanced along a track which zigzagged capriciously over patches of sand, round rocks, or

through little scraggy woods; sometimes it dropped steeply down to cross a ravine. We halted for the night in a tiny village, an outcrop of little adobe houses on a broad ledge between the river and the cliff overlooking it. There was no inn, but I managed to install myself in a wretched building consisting of a small stable and a large, dirty, smoke-filled living room. The place was cluttered up with human beings, animals, piles of fire-wood, and primitive farm implements, all barely distinguishable from each other in the dim light of oil lamps. The noise and the smoke were too much for me. My two bodyguards, nice men who took my personal welfare seriously, helped me to settle down on a pile of hay outside. Night fell, and after it, less precipitately, silence. I lay there, curled up in my warm sleeping bag, savoring the cold, still darkness, enjoying a tranquillity which sounds from the stable—the stamp of a hoof, the tinkle of a bell on a headstall—were powerless to disturb.

It was Christmas Eve. That I should be spending it in so poor and so remote a place was (I reflected) the sort of thing that often happens to travelers. You could not have asked for a lovelier night, a clearer sky. I lay there, embedded in hay, on a bare shelf of rock suspended in nothingness; my eyes looked beyond the stars towards infinity. I found myself thinking about that night in Bethlehem. Christ's parents, too, had made a long journey and found at the end of it miserable quarters. The stable in which Jesus was born cannot have been very different from the one in which, just beside me, much the same animals were making much the same noises as they had made two thousand years before. I was probably the only person awake in this wretched hamlet, tucked away in a cranny of the mountain wall which bounds the limitless land mass of China. I was certainly the only person who knew that it was Christmas Eve, the anniversary of an event which was to shake—though not, alas, decisively to change—the world. The great festival, from the depths of my sleeping bag, seemed to have no connection with the life I was leading, but I found myself recalling past Christmases—some sad, some happy—spent among persons whom I loved. Memory

conjured up a remote world, a world, almost, of dreams; it was not without emotion that I sought asylum in it.

I slept badly, and at first light woke shivering. I wanted to start quickly, so as to get warm. Soon after we did start we branched off from the river and struck up the course of a tributary. Before long we lost touch with this stream in an endless valley, an arid, rocky, desolate place, laced with a series of ravines. Every time we climbed out of a ravine I thought we were out of the valley, but there was always another ridge ahead. We finally emerged onto the plateau at six o'clock in the evening. By then it was dark. For another hour, hunched against an icy wind, we pressed on past woods and lakes, half seen and wholly mysterious. At last, through the darkness, I made out the walls of a little town, and a few minutes later the men were knocking vigorously on its enormous but prudently bolted gates. Knock, knock, knock; a good deal of shouting; a long discussion; an endless wait. At last the gates were opened, and we stormed into the little village of Kiangyi, desperate for the warmth of an inn.

We had a comparatively dull journey from Kiangyi to Hweili, though the scenery—pretty little fir-clad hills with high peaks in the distance beyond them—was pleasant enough. We were passing through a more prosperous region, with plenty of cultivation and frequent villages. On December 27 we emerged once more into the main valley and shortly afterwards reached Hweili; this town marked the end of the first phase of a long journey.

I went around to the Catholic mission, where I found Father Flahutez, of the Missions Etrangères de Paris, and Father Miguelez, a Spanish Redemptionist; after my long, lonely trek I was greatly touched by the warmth and friendliness of their welcome. It was the first time I had stayed with missionaries in China. I was often to do so again, not always as the guest of my countrymen; everywhere I found the same wonderful hospitality. In remote places missionaries are real fairy godmothers to the traveler, who would be—figuratively speaking, anyhow—lost without them. With them he is among simple, kindly peo-

ple who know the country and the people backwards; who can tell him what to do and what not to do, who go out of their way to help him in all his tiresome dealings with officials and police and in the endless bargaining involved in buying supplies and arranging transport for the next stage—with all the things, in fact, which make life in China so complicated for a foreigner.

Chapter 3. A CHINESE FUNERAL

NINETEEN FORTY-SIX was ending; I saw the new year in at Hweiili. It did not take me long to see the sights, such as they were, of the town, and I soon found that, whenever I appeared in its streets, all the local children formed up behind me in a solid and well-disciplined phalanx which, if I stopped to look at anything, stopped to look at me. So I gave up sightseeing, and spent most of my time in the mission, reading the books they had there or talking to the reverend fathers. They can hardly have been more delighted than I was by the chance of gossiping with compatriots, but they had been in this outlandish part of China for a very long time, cut off from all contact with Europeans, and they had forgotten quite a lot of French words. For these they substituted pidgin-*chinoiseries*, full of local color but seldom comprehensible to me.

At Hweiili I was invited to a funeral. I had never attended one of these functions in China and was keen to do so. The setting was a fairly big house in the country, with four wings, all of one story and supported by stout lacquered beams, which surrounded an inner courtyard. The place was crammed with relatives, friends of the family, and neighbors who had come from gastronomic motives, and we had some difficulty in getting in at all. The next of kin were clustered around the coffin; they all

had on, over their best clothes, the loose smock of coarse white cloth which is the standard mourning garb in China. The women wore a sort of white turban, the men a much odder-looking headdress, like a tricorn with complications, but also white. They took charge, as they wept and keened, of the mourners' tokens of esteem: banners, pennons, and samplers of silk embroidered with estimates of the deceased's character in which understatement played no part. There were other offerings, too; all were received with sobs. When we appeared, however, those who knew Father Flahutez beamed at us with every appearance of delight. This was, no doubt, in accordance with the time-honored Chinese social axiom that "My insignificant grief does not merit the sympathy of exalted persons."

We had hardly arrived when dinner was announced. Everyone instantly stopped crying and hustled off to establish a bridgehead at the groaning board, which in practice comprised a lot of little tables dotted about all over the place. From then on the funeral rites merged into the uproar of a Chinese banquet, uninhibited, deafening, and gay. Everybody feasted until night fell, and the flow of talk was punctuated only, but not infrequently, by alcoholic toasts.

The actual interment took place next day, and an endless procession wound its way through the streets of Hweiili. In China it is always desirable to make a certain impression, and in terms of "face" the ostentation of this morning's cortege was as important as the succulence and profusion of last night's banquet. At the head of the procession paced a long file of men and boys. They carried funerary inscriptions; life-size portraits of the deceased, framed and borne upon trestles; grotesque or comical dummies; gilded litters made of cardboard. All these stage properties were to be burned as part of the burial rites. Behind them came a dozen sturdy fellows making an absolutely deafening noise—blowing brass trumpets with all the strength of their powerful lungs, thumping drums and gongs and cymbals for all they were worth. Next came the dead man's family, all in white, with the eldest son in his funny-looking white hat at their head;

he sobbed, wailed, wept, and screamed, and so great was the burden of his grief that he had to have two other members of the family to support him. It was a beautifully acted charade. The other relatives trailed behind him, bearing banners and long linen streamers which writhed in the air like huge white snakes. Finally there was the coffin, an enormous affair, solid, ponderous, a real monument in polished black wood embellished with gilt. It was slung from a great beam carried on the shoulders of twelve sturdy men who laughed, sang, and cracked jokes to keep their courage up. On the beam perched a cock, very conscious of the important part he played in the proceedings; at a later stage of them he would be sacrificed. Bringing up the rear came a rabble of friends and acquaintances, chattering and gossiping. The spectacle—so curiously compounded of real grief borne with unobtrusive dignity, and loud, ostentatious, theatrical lamentations, the whole set against a background of junketing—was the sort of thing which Westerners find it almost impossible to understand.

Flahutez and I moved off with the procession, then took a short cut to the North Gate, near which the corpse was to be buried. It was some time before the cortège reappeared. It continued its stately progress until, all of a sudden, everybody stopped dead. The coffin was dumped unceremoniously by the roadside, surrounded by its ghostly escort of paper effigies, and the family and their guests disappeared into a nearby house for another enormous meal. We would have liked to wait and see the climax of the ceremonies—the great auto da fé of the dummies and the other paper gadgets: imitation bank notes, bars of silver made of cardboard, and all the rest of the bogus offerings which the credulous and deluded gods were, somewhat cynically, expected to put up with—but we lacked the stamina and in due course made for home.

Chapter 4. TRUCKS AND LOLOS

AT NINE o'clock on the morning of New Year's Day I heard that a truck was about to leave for Sichang. It was a chance not to be missed. I rushed up to my room with the two missionaries, we packed up my things at top speed, and, accompanied by a train of young converts carrying suitcases and equipment, galloped off to the truck which, needless to say, was way at the other end of town.

It was the first time I had traveled on a Chinese truck; I was soon well acquainted with the peculiar delights of this form of transportation. The reader must disabuse himself of the idea that in China they have trucks, on the one hand, for freight, and buses, on the other, for passengers. Unoriginal arrangements of this kind are only met with on routes, generally between one large town and another, where there is heavy and regular traffic. In the interior the normal system is for passengers and freight to travel together, crammed on top of the same vehicle. The truck is first loaded up with merchandise, though "loaded up" is an inadequate way of describing this phase of the operation. What actually happens is that the truck is stuffed to bursting point with a cargo twice as heavy as that which its manufacturers intended it to carry; it is usual to continue loading until the truck's springs are observed to be concave where they ought to be convex. At this point the passengers launch a determined assault upon the mountain of freight and with any luck establish some kind of foothold upon its towering summit. Here, jostling each other, scrambling over each other, squashing each other, and testing to the utmost the remarkable adaptability of the human frame (especially the Chinese frame), they eventually settle down. Everyone clings for dear life to something—to the man next to him, to the bale underneath him, or to one of

the cords with which the cargo is lashed in place. Once under way, the swarm of human beings sways from side to side in open defiance of the laws of equilibrium. One is apt to suppose, at the moment of departure, that the maximum degree of overcrowding has been attained, but just outside the town the truck stops to pick up a few additional passengers. These furtive and equivocal individuals, known by the rather charming sobriquet of "yellow fish," contrive to infiltrate into the solid mass of humanity.

I was fortunate enough to secure a place on the corner of a packing case, flanked by a huge bundle of scarlet pimentos on which three of my fellow passengers were already sitting; the pimentos struck a gay note against the uniform dark blue of everybody's clothes. Gradually the swarm got itself organized, and we each found ourselves clamped like limpets to whatever claim we had managed to stake, totally incapable of altering our position. On the numerous occasions when the telephone line, sagging slightly, crossed from one side of the road to the other, everyone had to lie down flat; feats which would have earned the respect of a contortionist were performed in an effort to avoid being dislodged or decapitated by the wire.

We left Hweiili at two o'clock. Our first breakdown happened a quarter of an hour later, and soon after that we had a puncture, so by the evening we had covered hardly any distance at all. We stopped at Imen, where I was invited to spend the night at the quarters of some engineers from a porcelain factory. For two more days we continued this leisurely progress, regularly interrupted by breakdowns and punctures. The tires were in such a deplorable state that in the end we were repairing them with the soles of old gym shoes, held in position by a leather thong and a chain.

This was not, however, our only form of amusement. The road crossed a large number of bridges, of which in most cases only the rudiments remained. After they had been built, several years before, the authorities felt that they could rest on their laurels, and nobody since then had done anything about main-

taining them. The aprons had rotted, the beams and crosspieces had done likewise, and generally it was only the stone piles which were still sound. So the truck had to cross the river on a ferry—whenever it was possible to do so—and, since the banks were soggy, it was extremely difficult to drive up the one on the far side. The tires would not grip, the wheels would eat their way into the soft ground, and the truck usually stuck fast. Then the passengers clambered down from their perches and everyone started pushing, pulling, arguing, and giving directions. Stones and branches were collected and wedged under the wheels, and in the end the truck got back onto the road somehow.

Even when the bridge was still standing, we prudently stopped. The driver got out and reconnoitered the bridge, examining it minutely. If his verdict was favorable, the truck went at it full tilt, the passengers having alighted first, for there was no sure means of knowing how the bridge would react. The great thing in favor of these maneuvers was that they gave the passengers a chance of restoring the circulation in their legs, numbed by long periods of immobility in postures for which nature had not designed them. The drawback to them was the savage struggle for *Lebensraum* which took place when we had to get back on the truck again.

At first, in the valley of the Anning Ho, the country was lovely, but as we approached Sichang it grew dull and featureless. Five miles from the town yet another breakdown brought us to a halt. I had more or less given up hope of arriving that day when, by a great stroke of luck, a jeep appeared. It was driven by an American officer, whose passenger was none other than Father Catel, with whom I had traveled from Marseilles to Saigon in 1945. I transferred my luggage to the jeep and we drove off, abandoning without regret the truck, now clearly on its last legs. At the mission the Bishop, Monsignor Baudry, welcomed me with great affability. There is nothing very striking about Sichang, though the country round it is attractive. Father Catel took me to see the great Buddhist shrine at Lushan, about six

miles outside the town. There are some interesting old pagodas there, romantically situated above the clear waters of a lake.

At the Bishop's residence I had a long talk with Father Arnaud. He has spent more than thirty years in those parts and is the greatest living authority on the Lolas, of whom large numbers live in Kienchang, between Sichang, Fulin, and Kangting, to the north. He told me a lot about these people; he is extremely fond of them and speaks their language.

The Lolas are entirely different from the Chinese, with whom, although they live at such close quarters, they have practically no intercourse. They are the descendants of one of the many aboriginal tribes which used to inhabit Yunnan, Sikang, Burma, Laos, and Tonking before the spread of Chinese colonization. When, in comparatively recent times, the Chinese came down from the northeast and took effective control of a vast region which up till then had only been a sphere of colonial influence, the indigenous tribes—Lolas, Lissus, Miaos, and others—abandoned the fertile plains and valleys to the invader and fled to the mountains.

There were thus brought into being, in the most westerly parts of China, sizable enclaves where the aborigines, savagely resisting attempts to penetrate their territory and refusing to submit to foreign domination, have kept their civilization alive. Some of them have been gradually subdued, and finally tamed, but there are still plenty of Lolas who lead a completely independent life behind the protection of great mountain barriers. Driven back by the invading Chinese into wild, infertile tracts of country, they grow opium poppies, breed a few cattle, and hunt, but their real *métier* is banditry. I imagine that this is an occupation which not only provides them with a livelihood but at the same time satisfies their deep, primordial thirst for adventure and freedom. It is certainly a fact that their own economy, their dependence on poor lands which are surrounded by prosperous Chinese settlements, fosters, if it did not actually create, their lawless tendencies. These are now so integral to their way of life that no young Lolo can take a bride until he has been out

on a foray; a similar convention is observed in some parts of Tibet.

Physically the Lolos are quite different from the Chinese. They are tall, strongly built, well-knit people, with dark skins; their eyes are not noticeably slanted and their noses, instead of being small and snub, like Chinese noses, are often hooked, in the American Indian style. They have several characteristics in common with the aboriginal population on the mountainous frontiers of Annam and Cambodia and, like them, are believed to have been originally of Indonesian stock. They are good fighters, brave and well armed—generally with rifles captured (or purchased) from the Chinese regular forces. They frequently raid the neighboring valleys, burning the peasants' houses and looting their belongings, their grain, and their cattle, and sometimes they take the owners away with them as slaves.

The Lolos represent not only a continual threat to law and order but a serious loss of face for the Chinese authorities, who are completely incapable of controlling them. While I was in Sichang, fighting broke out in the north of the province between the Lolos and the Chinese, but the former, as usual, proved much braver and better soldiers than the Nationalist troops. From their mountain strongholds, inaccessible to the fainthearted Chinese, they launched murderous attacks on the Government forces. These were in any case of poor quality, consisting of wretched youths, some of them no more than children, who had been forcibly impressed during recruiting drives through the villages. Badly fed and rarely paid, these miserable conscripts lived off the country and thought only of deserting. They were armed with almost every known type of rifle, but had only the vaguest idea how to use them, for, in order to husband their scanty stocks of ammunition, they had never been given any firing practice.

There was an American colonel at Sichang. He was looking for men of the United States Air Force who had been lost during the war in that part of the world—sometimes, perhaps, because their maps of it were inadequate—while keeping open the

dangerous supply route from India to China over the Hump. Most of these men had been killed, and the colonel's main concern was to recover their bodies, but he hoped also to find any survivors who might have been taken prisoner by the Lolas. So far, although he had taken endless trouble, the unfortunate man had found nothing at all, and he was bitterly disillusioned by the attitude of the Chinese officers who, after officially pledging themselves to further his efforts, did nothing but obstruct him. Whenever he did receive news of the whereabouts of a corpse, every kind of complication arose, and the authorities would do nothing to help him until they had been bribed.

Chapter 5. THE OPIUM RACKET

ON JANUARY 5 I started off again on another truck; it was pretty obvious, from the condition of its tires, that our progress was going to be erratic. The valley of the Tat River, which we followed after leaving Sichang, was spectacular; the road, boldly engineered, clung to its rocky face and sometimes projected from it. It was built during the war and several thousand of the coolies who worked on it lost their lives, but nobody maintains it now and it will soon be out of commission. The scenery, with its lovely jagged ridges soaring up above huge forests of pine and larch, reminded me of the uplands of Vercors. We met a lot of "civilized" Lolas—inoffensive people, who come down from their homes in the hills to shop in the villages. They have kept their own customs and their own style of dress. At one of our halts, I found myself in the center of a group of Lolo women, looking very pretty in their brightly colored finery, quite different from anything worn by the Chinese, but when I tried to photograph them they covered up their faces and giggled like schoolgirls. A moment later, however, their lord and master



A Chinese funeral

A Chinese village in the Yangtze-kiang valley





Lolo women



A Lolo warrior

A Tibetan nomad and her children



*A Tibetan caravan boy reminiscent
of a Florentine page*



appeared. He was a fine-looking fellow in his long fringed cloak; he had an arrogant face, overhung by a great coif of hair which among the Lolos is a kind of talisman, not to be touched by anyone else under pain of death. He was in the best of tempers and ordered his womenfolk to pose for me—a duty which they performed with obvious gratification, for they were all coquettes, well aware of their own youth and good looks. Finally the man himself posed and was so tickled by the whole business that he did his level best to get me to go back with him to his faraway village. I would have been delighted to do so, but my destinies were, alas, inextricably linked to the truck—and, of course, to my luggage.

On the morning of the seventh we crossed the Tatu by a big suspension bridge. The Chinese did not seem to be overconfident of its stability; before the truck ventured onto it, the passengers were all unloaded and an army of coolies carried the freight across—a process which took several hours to complete. After that we climbed a high pass under exceptionally disagreeable conditions. The clouds were low, the hills were covered with snow, and on the truck, with nothing to protect us against the icy wind, it was bitterly cold. It was eleven o'clock at night before we reached Fulin, where I was welcomed at the Catholic mission by Father Leroux, a very likable man whose brother I was to meet later on in Taofu.

I would have liked, at this point, to leave the main road, hired coolies, and struck up north toward Kangting, but at the time this route was closed by bandits. Many of these are, of course, only peasants who have been ruined in the opium racket. Fulin is a big opium center; the cultivation of poppies and traffic in the drug which they produce are all too often the basic reasons for the troubles which intermittently break out in Sikang and for the banditry which is endemic there. Most of the local Chinese officials actively encourage the peasants to give up growing food crops by dazzling them with visions of the untold wealth which will be theirs if they grow poppies instead. Then, when the poppies are in bloom, the peasants are visited by a

magistrate or a police officer who reminds them that both the cultivation and the manufacture of opium are strictly illegal in China (which is perfectly true on paper). This starts a long argument which always ends in the same way: in return for official connivance at their misdemeanor, the peasants hand over a considerable sum of money and agree to forfeit part of their crop. This process is repeated, by a different set of officials, when the juice is being extracted from the poppies, and the net result is that the peasants' profits are completely swallowed up by this double-barreled form of blackmail. Very often the poor wretches, punch-drunk by centuries of extortion and misrule, bow with a reasonably good grace to the inevitable, but sometimes they rebel and murder the official in cold blood. If the latter gets warning that this is liable to happen, he quickly makes a large *ex gratia* payment to his victim in order to avoid any unpleasantness, for he knows that he himself is hopelessly compromised and doesn't have a leg to stand on. After all these vicissitudes it generally pays the peasant to leave his village, and, having grown no crops except the opium, he has no resources of any kind; so, rather than starve to death, he turns bandit, loots caravans for a few years, and generally finishes up as a soldier in the Chinese Army.

That is the background to the chronic lawlessness which ravages Sikang. The fighting which was going on between government troops and the Lolas while I was there also had some of its origins in the opium racket.

The livelihood of almost everyone in Fulin depends on this racket or on the gunrunning which is linked up with it. The small dealers, having bought the drug from the men who produce it, go off with it to Chengtu, where they sell it to the big dealers. These transactions are carried out under the protective auspices of army officers, the value of whose patronage and the scale of whose rake-off are in direct proportion to the eminence of their rank. This traffic is also carried on along the road from Kangting to Chengtu via Yaan, where once, sometime later, I met a long military convoy under the command of a well-

known general. The convoy consisted of some twenty litters, each loaded with rectangular packets, neatly packed and sealed, and each closely escorted by soldiers carrying their rifles and submachine guns at the ready. The head and the tail of the column were protected by men armed with American carbines, while several officers brought up the rear. I learned afterwards that the convoy was transporting a large consignment of opium belonging to the fabulously wealthy General W——. There was nothing very unusual about this. In those days almost all Chinese armies more or less belonged to their generals, who employed them as far as possible on duties of a useful and constructive kind. Times, after all, were hard; to neglect one's own or one's dependents' interests is not a mark of discernment.

My truck started off again on January 9 for Kiating (now officially Loshan). The weather was lovely, and we began a long climb up a steep road covered with frozen snow. The view from the top was dramatic. Through a great gap in the hills we could see, far away in the distance, a tremendous snow-covered peak, radiant and glistening in the bright winter sunlight. This was Minya Konka, 23,000 feet high. Behind it the Tibetan mountains stretched to the horizon like an angry sea.

We halted for the night at Wangmunchang, a little village pleasantly situated on a sunny plateau. It was a very cold night. Our driver, somehow managing to overlook this fact, omitted to let the water out of the radiator before going to bed and next morning, after a quarter of an hour's run, he noticed that the water, not unnaturally, had frozen. Quite unperturbed, he pulled over to the side of the road and methodically proceeded, in the gelid air of dawn, to dismantle the hood, the water pump, the fan, and various other bits and pieces, preparatory to removing the entire radiator. Somebody brought a bucket of water from a stream which ran, invisible to us, at the bottom of a deep ravine, while others collected dry sticks. A large bonfire was made, and, while the passengers huddled round it, chattering and warming their hands, the driver and his mate hung the radiator over the fire until it had thawed out. They then put the

whole bag of tricks together again with the same unruffled air of routine, warmed up some more water with chunks of ice in it, poured it into the radiator, and off we went again, delighted with the auspicious outcome of this contretemps. The whole operation was completed in very little more than two and a half hours; it would have taken five minutes, the night before, to empty the radiator. But what does time matter anyway?

The journey to Kiating was an impressive experience. This must be one of the most remarkable stretches of road in China. Its construction was a tour de force, for it is cut out of the cliff-side into which it even, from time to time, burrows in a tunnel; in some sectors the workmen had to be let down on ropes to put the blasting charges in position. To the traveler it offers an endless series of ups and downs and hairpin bends. Far below us, at the foot of an almost sheer precipice, we could see the thin silver ribbon of the Tatu Ho; at times we were almost three thousand feet above it. Above us loomed the great bulk of Omei Shan, whose peak has for centuries beckoned devout pilgrims of the Buddhist faith.

Eventually we dropped down—it was a long, tortuous, and hair-raising descent—to the floor of the valley, and soon afterwards passed through the village of Omei, from which the pilgrims set out for the mountain. It was full of little Buddhist shrines; pious expeditions told their beads as they moved off to begin the long climb.

Beyond Omei the route became less interesting; at the end of it we forded the Min Ho and reached Kiating. Here I found myself committed to a brisk but aimless tour of the municipality in a rickshaw. The man between the shafts, though he failed entirely to understand the directions I gave him, went off like a stag, and it must have been more by good luck than good management that we finished up outside a paper factory where I had been told they might be able to put me up. Here I found the friendliest of hosts in the person of a Chinese engineer who had spent ten years studying the craft of papermaking in Paris and Grenoble. He gave me a good room to sleep in, and next

day took me around his very up-to-date factory, after which we spent a pleasant evening exchanging reminiscences of the Latin Quarter.

Kiating, situated at the confluence of the Min Ho and the Tatu Ho, is an attractive little town. The waterfront swarms with life. If you go down the Min Ho, which flows southwards from Kiating, you come to a gorge. The cliffs of sheer rock which flank it are about three hundred feet high, and each is crowned with a dense crest of evergreen trees; it is as if twin silvicultural follies had been established on either side of the gorge. Its towering walls are honeycombed with Buddhist shrines, the oldest of them dating from the Tang dynasty and monopolizing a big area of the cliff face overlooking the river. Out of this was carved, centuries ago, a gigantic effigy of the seated Buddha. It still looks fairly imposing at long range, but the workmanship must have been unusually crude. Time has blurred its outlines, and erosion of the rock face has reduced the great image to a shadowy pastiche. Though its dimensions are more impressive, this Buddha, 120 feet in height, is far less striking than the two comparable but smaller images carved out of the cliffs at Bamian in Afghanistan. There are other examples of rock sculpture round Kiating; they were first described by Ollone in 1911; but they, too, are not particularly good.

Chapter 6. THE HOLY MOUNTAIN

ON JANUARY 12 I went back on my tracks to Omei. The chief of police there, to whom my friend in the paper mill had given me a letter of introduction, placed at my disposal a soldier who was to act in the dual capacity of guide and bodyguard. This warrior, without even giving me time to have something to eat, shouldered my bedding roll and whisked me away into the

mountains. Before I knew where I was I had done an hour's forced march and stood before the great gates of the temple of Paokuossu. This is the starting point of the path used by pilgrims who climb Omei Shan. We entered, passing a gatehouse on whose walls Tibetan texts were painted and beyond which a pleasant avenue of trees led to the main buildings. Here we spent the night.

Omei Shan is one of the seven holy mountains of China and as a center of pilgrimage is held in as much veneration by the inhabitants of that country as by the Tibetans. It is not difficult to understand why this peak should have captured the imagination of those peoples and assumed, for them, a religious significance. Although to the westward it links up with the sprawling mountain ranges of Yunnan and Tibet, to the eastward it juts up sharply between two great river valleys, and from this quarter no foothills mask it. Out of the fertile plain of Kiating the great mountain soars upwards almost perpendicularly for some nine thousand feet, an awe-inspiring bastion towering toward the sky. With its fantastical outline and its curious flat summit, it might have been specially designed to capture the fancies of the Chinese, whose love of nature, though deeply felt, tends to center on its freakish aspects. They have a passion for wild, unusual scenery in which their lively imaginations can identify the shapes of beasts and dragons and characters out of their folklore.

Omei Shan ranks third in the hierarchy of China's great holy places, each of which is sacred to a particular divinity in the Buddhist pantheon. The most celebrated is Wu Tai Shan, in the north of Shansi Province, which is dedicated to Manjusri, the God of Metaphysical Wisdom; next comes Puto Shan, situated on a little island in Hangchow Bay, not far from Shanghai, and sacred to Kwangyin, the Goddess of Mercy. Omei Shan, the third most important in the whole country but much the most notable in the west, is presided over by Puhsien; this is the name given by the Chinese to the Indian Samantabhadra, one of the five great contemplative Buddhas in the pantheon. In Tibet

(where they call him Kuntuzonibo) this deity is accorded a special reverence by several of the unreformed sects, which is doubtless why so many Tibetan pilgrims find their way to Omei Shan.

The great, lovely mountain is dotted with pagodas, strung out along the path by which pilgrims make the ascent. Built in the conventional style, they are singular in that a figure of Puh-sien always occupies the central position of honor. Among his other distinctions is that of having founded the Mitsong sect—the so-called "College of Mystery" to which all the priests on Mount Omei belong; it corresponds to the esoteric sect known in Japan as Shingon-shu.

The temple of Paokuossu is one of the most important pagodas and is typical of all those on Omei Shan. You enter it through a gatehouse in which, back to back, stand statues of Wei-to and Mi Li-fu. The latter, a popular figure of the Chinese Buddhist hierarchy, is familiar to many Europeans, who often mistake him for the Buddha; actually he is the amiable Pu-sa. Beaming, obese, seated at his ease and surrounded by plump, jolly babies, you meet him all over China, but he is only a representation of Maitreya, the Buddha-to-be.

The gatehouse opens into a spacious courtyard, flanked on two sides by living quarters and leading to the main temple, a fine large rectangular building, its roof supported by huge red-lacquered timber beams, almost on the scale of the pillars in a cathedral. In the center of this edifice stands the ancient throne of Buddha, called Sakyamuni, and, standing with his back to the throne, a colossal figure of Omitofu. He is the God of Light, who came originally from Persia and is especially venerated by the "Pure Earth" sect. To him are addressed countless invocations of Namo-Omitofu, chanted daily by the devout as the eight hundred beads on their rosaries trickle through their fingers, for he graciously promised that anyone who thus addressed him at least once before they died would be received into his Western Paradise. These forms of worship, perfunctory and rather cozy, suit the materially minded Chinese, who are super-

stitious without being metaphysical, to perfection; also they offer to a people, the majority of whom are poor and needy, some consolation for the hardness of their lives. There would seem to be little danger of the cult dying out.

Beyond and behind the temple, there are two more imposing buildings, standing in a noble garden shaded by tall trees. The first houses statues of the seven great Buddhas, six belonging to the past and one, the joyial Maitreya, to the future. In the second Puhsien sits in state among his entourage of the eminent sages who were Buddha's companions.

Nearby is the enchanting old temple of Fufussu, tucked away in a grove of trees above a mountain stream; a flight of mossy stone steps leads up to it. Besides the normal complement of images, one of its great chambers contains no less than five hundred of Buddha's associates. This great concourse of statues—some with merry, some with scowling, faces, but all full of animation—produces an astonishingly lifelike effect.

When I got back to my lodging that night, a drum started beating somewhere, and I went in quest of it. It signalized the evening rites and the sound, coming out of the darkness, had an eerie potency. The monk who made it was alone in a temple, its ambient gloom enhanced rather than dispelled by a few primitive oil lamps. First he beat a gong with a long series of slow, deliberate strokes; then he began a precise, rhythmical tattoo on a huge drum, accompanying it with an endless dirge, monotonous but infinitely sad; a big brass bell tolled at the end of each verse. Other monks answered his lonely summons. Silent as shadows, they glided into the temple and took their places in two ranks beside the altar. For a few moments there was complete silence, then they began to intone the rites to a sad, slow refrain, which gradually became faster and faster and was punctuated by the ringing of large wooden hand bells. The scene had a quality of mystery to which I found myself yielding, and later I was scarcely aware that the ceremony had ended and the monks, departing as noiselessly as they had come, had melted away into the darkness outside.

Chapter 7. "BUDDHA'S GLORY"

ON JANUARY 13 we set off, at an early hour, through the fertile and well-populated countryside, in which at that season fields of flowering beans make pleasant patches of color. Before long, however, the valley narrowed abruptly and the flagged path, worn smooth by the feet of generations of pilgrims, plunged into the Dragon's Gate, a narrow gorge through which a clear stream ran swiftly. We crossed a wooden bridge and began to climb a series of very steep flights of steps which zigzagged upwards through the fir trees. A remarkable thing about this pilgrims' way is that practically the whole way up the mountain it consists of these staircases; their little stone steps are beautifully made and a prodigious amount of work must have gone into their construction at that great altitude. Every now and then we passed a temple half hidden among the trees, with a red-and-gold ceremonial arch standing in front of it, and in all of them we were given a courteous welcome by the priests, with their shaven pates and gray robes. They really seemed to enjoy showing someone around their temples, especially when they discovered that he did not regard them as a curious sort of animal but was interested in their religion and actually knew the names of their gods.

At the top of a particularly long and grueling flight of steps we came to Wannienssu, the Temple of Ten Thousand Years. It had been recently burned to the ground and was being rebuilt. On the great ledge of rock where the central shrine had stood nothing was left but rubble, over which brooded the incombustible iron skeletons of eighteen large images. A brand new throne, which had been dumped down in the middle of this group, looked singularly out of place.

A thatched shelter temporarily housed some of the gods who had been rescued, but a little way off I saw a great iron Buddha, badly damaged by the fire and written off as a total loss. A strange-looking brick building in the background had been given a new roof consisting of a cement dome crowned by four plaster gazelles, a traditional Buddhist symbol. These improvements were revoltingly ugly, but they at least provided shelter for a huge Puhsien, seated in the lotus position on an elephant with six tusks, a form of transportation much favored by the gods.

From here to the summit was a ten-hour climb up dizzy flights of steps flanked by some forty temples, built on ledges in the cliff like eagles' nests. We had a meal and set off up a steep ascent which brought us to a terrace on which there was a shrine to Kwangyin. In front of it stood a very fine, very antique wooden statue, but except for a dog and a small child the shrine itself seemed to be deserted. We climbed on and stopped to rest at a little temple called, not inappropriately, Inner Tranquillity. Shortly after this it began to snow, and we completed the ascent of Omei Shan through a layer of icy snow which made for tricky going on those steep flights of steps.

Passing various sizable pagodas, we came to the great temple of Huanientin, where we were to spend the night. It has a magnificent location, clinging to the cliff face on a ledge so narrow that its balconies jut out over nothingness. The weather had turned nasty and the clouds were down to the treetops; we got only occasional glimpses of the abyss below us when the wind tore aside for a moment the mist that veiled it, but this did not make it look any less fantastic. The whole mountain, with its precipitous gorges, its pine forests, and its twisted rocks, has—especially when the mist is down—an irresistibly romantic aspect.

Our temple was the customary place for travelers to put up. They gave me a good meal and a clean room with sheets as well as blankets, an unheard-of luxury in China. I was moreover almost the only person there and could wander as I pleased around

the temples and the large colony of images which they housed. One shrine near the main entrance was dedicated to the King of the Mountain, who turned out to be a panther, enclosed in a little sanctuary fashioned like a cage where pilgrims came to do him homage. As a matter of fact, there are quite a lot of real panthers on Omei Shan, and to burn a few sticks of incense in honor of this one is regarded by the Chinese as a sensible form of insurance.

Before we moved off next morning I took the precaution of substituting a good, solid pair of shoes for my flimsy sandals. The snow, as things turned out, got steadily deeper, we could not see where the steps were, and the only thing to do was follow the tracks of our fellow pilgrims. There were a good many of these. They seldom traveled singly but preferred to keep together in parties from the same village. I was greatly struck by the seriousness with which they took the whole business. Nothing gives the Chinese greater pleasure than conversation or, failing that, meditation, but these pilgrims hardly ever halted, never dawdled, and scarcely exchanged a word. They pressed on steadily in single file, wasting no time. The skirts of their robes were fastened above their knees, their backs were bowed under the weight of their belongings, they wore straw sandals on their feet, and many carried, slung across their backs, an umbrella and the inevitable thermos, from which the Chinese traveler seldom allows himself to become separated. They did not miss a single shrine or a single temple, and they paid their respects to every image with the same dutiful formula, lighting one stick of incense and prostrating themselves once.

I saw, too, a good deal of the coolies who bring supplies up to the temples and I much admired the way in which they dealt with the prevailing conditions. They were heavily loaded, and in order to avoid slipping on the icy steps they fastened climbing irons underneath their sandals with string.

Passing the Temple of the Stone Lotus, we came to the Temple of the Elephant's Bath where, according to legend, Puhsien's pachyderm performed its ablutions. The worst part of the climb

was over, and henceforth the path led up a comparatively gentle slope, zigzagging off through the trees in order to bypass huge outcroppings of rock. The sun, a stranger for the past two days, gradually got the better of the mist, disclosing a scene of startling beauty. The treetops everywhere were blanketed with snow, but at the slightest puff of wind the white sheath in which the branches were encased disintegrated in a glittering cloud of particles.

We looked in on several more temples and then embarked on the last lap of the climb. Here we overtook a number of pilgrims who had given way to exhaustion and were traveling in a style that was new to me. On these steep flights of steps it is out of the question to use an ordinary litter, so the coolies have devised a wooden frame consisting of a seat flanked by two armrests. This they carry on their backs like a rucksack, and in it sits the unfortunate victim of fatigue. It would take a lot to make me use one.

Shortly afterwards we reached the wide plateau which forms the summit of Omei Shan and on which stands the famous Golden Pagoda. This, I fear, has come down in the world and now comprises only a desolate barrack in which languish Puhsien and a handful of lesser personages, all in an advanced state of dilapidation. The main chamber, however, opens onto a remarkable little balcony carved out of the rock. It juts out into space; the sheer precipice below falls uninterruptedly for several thousand feet, its base vanishing into the treetops which clothe the foothills. This balcony has no parapet, only an old rusty chain, hung with Tibetan prayer flags.

The Golden Temple was uninhabitable, but I found quarters in another shrine quite near it. My room opened onto a tiny terrace, with nothing between it and the precipice but a wooden balustrade. I spent a long time there, half hypnotized by the void below me and vaguely hoping to see the phenomena known as "the tongues of flame," a spectacle which everyone hopes will reward his pilgrimage to Omei Shan. Fireflies abound all along the sheer rock face below the summit and, very occasion-

ally, you see a great swarm of these little creatures streaming upwards in formation. The pilgrims, much impressed by this mass flight through the darkness, long ago decided that it must be a form of homage paid to Buddha by the insect world. The phenomenon is most frequent during the warm summer nights. When I was there it was bitterly cold, a circumstance which may have discouraged the fireflies and which certainly drove me back to the warmth of my room without having seen anything resembling a tongue of flame.

I had no better luck, next day, with "Buddha's Glory." Soon after sunrise, the shadow of the peak is—again very occasionally—projected onto the sea of mist in the valleys below. This shadow gradually grows larger till it seems to reach up to the sky, and a sort of luminous rainbow forms round its edges. This is what they call Buddha's Glory; it sounded to me like much the same sort of thing as the famous Specter of Brocken in the Harz Mountains. The phenomenon, although a purely natural one, has a certain majesty which is enhanced by the solitude of the place, its religious atmosphere, and the vastness of the abyss below it. A curious thing about it is that no two people describe what they have seen in the same way.

The pilgrims, athirst for marvels, look forward eagerly to this vision which may provide a grand finale to their pious journey; if they do see it they are beside themselves with excitement. It has even happened that men, completely carried away by their emotions, have cast themselves over the cliff, their arms outstretched towards the celestial emanation. The spell it casts on them is strengthened by their belief that those who answer its summons will be granted admission to the paradise of Amitaba. I was obviously unworthy of this distinction, for my pilgrimage was not rewarded with this auspicious vision, and I was even denied the more sublunary satisfaction of looking down on the incomparable view which, in clear weather, you get from the top of Omei Shan. Mist shut us in on all sides, and the great white mass of Minya Konka remained obstinately im- mured in clouds.

I went diligently around all the temples strung out along the topmost ridge of the mountain. At its western extremity this ridge ends in a projecting crag, on which, like an outpost in eternity, stands a curious little hexagonal temple.

We started down from the summit on the following day and, after two hours' march, came to a place where the path forked. Instead of branching left along the route I already knew, I took the right fork, which promised a fresh lot of temples and unfamiliar aspects of the mountain. The snow, which had been a major obstacle on the way up, was rather helpful on the way down.

We soon reached Lijessa, an extraordinary little miniature temple cocked up on top of a bluff with a gorge on either side. The whole thing is on such a small scale that there is no room for a path and travelers walk through the middle of the temple. Apart from a cell where the priest lives, there is only one room with an altar at the end of it. Being a highway as well as a place of worship, this temple has a rather countrified and informal atmosphere. Grass grows all over the place, and chickens forage equably without taking any notice of the pilgrims.

From this place a steep flight of steps took us down to the beginning of a long uphill stretch through forest. The landscape had a nightmare quality. The mist, swirling out of tremendous gorges, allowed us glimpses of the depths below, looking sinister in that uncertain light. Snow lay everywhere, and there was a continual sound of dripping water. The silence was oppressive. There was no one about—not a coolie, not a pilgrim, not an animal—only a large black bird which hopped along the path in front of us. After a while the trail passed between two huge rocks, at whose base a few sticks of incense smoldered. They were the only sign of life up here.

Soon we were below the snowline. The endless flights of thousands of little steps came to have a hypnotic effect on me as I tripped interminably down them. But at last we found ourselves in a pretty wooded valley, where we spent the night in a temple overlooking a mountain stream. A fire was burning

nearby where some Tibetans were encamped, and a huge kettle of tea was boiling over it. The group was surrounded by their packs and their pilgrims' staffs. An enormous dog growled throatily at me and his master had to hold him.

It was my first contact with a race in whose favor I was predisposed in advance. There were about a dozen of them, great strapping fellows, wrapped in sheepskin *shubas* which left their chests exposed to the cold. Two of them were lamas, easily identifiable by their red robes and shaven heads. The others were herdsmen who had traveled here on foot from the interior of Sikang. We exchanged a few words, and afterwards my mind was filled with thoughts, conjured up with great vividness by the mere sight of them, of the vast and empty land from which they came.

We were back at Paokuossu quite early the next day, and a little further on, in the village of Omei, a young Chinese student took charge of me, arranged for us to be photographed together, reserved me a seat on a bus, and bought my ticket for me. A few hours later I reached Kiating, where I looked up the charming engineer from the paper mill.

On January 18 I left for Chengtu in a reasonably comfortable bus. The country looked prosperous and fertile. Everywhere we saw fields of beans, corn, radishes and rape, little market gardens, green paddy fields, and long narrow plots of sugar cane. The road ran through several small but thriving towns; one of them, Pengshan, looked particularly attractive behind its great wall of pinkish stone. Children were paddling happily about in the rice fields, fishing with a sort of bottomless basket which they suddenly thrust down into the shallow water; it was very much the same technique that I had often watched in Cambodia. The fields are irrigated by a complicated system of water wheels which raise the water from one level to the next in little bamboo cups. The wheels are operated by foot by two boys, each sitting on a saddle and looking for all the world as though he were bicycling.

We crossed on the great ferry at Sinching. We were getting

near Chengtu and the road became more and more congested. It was thronged with pedestrians, cyclists, and people using more exotic means of transportation: huge carts drawn by eight monotonously chanting men, jolting rickshaws, odd-looking wheelbarrows whose axles emitted deafening squeaks—these carried either an old Chinese lady demurely perched on the narrow crosspiece, or a gigantic pig, lashed to the barrow on his back, beating the air with his trotters and uttering heart-rending squeals. Overburdened coolies, sometimes carrying an entire suite of furniture on their backs, jostled each other in the gutter.

We reached Chengtu at three o'clock. I got a rickshaw, but the coolie's navigation was faulty and I bumped through the crowded streets for a long time without arriving at the French consulate. I had just decided that we were completely lost when in an obscure quarter of the town I happened to notice at the corner of a narrow alley a street sign which had a little tricolor painted underneath it. I was delighted by the sight of my national emblem, even though it was so apologetically displayed, and, after picking my way with some difficulty through the wheelbarrows which cluttered up the lane, I at last reached, and was admitted to, the consulate. I was welcomed with great kindness by our consul, M. Auvymet, a retired naval officer, and spent a delightful evening with him and a friend of mine, M. Cazanave, the commercial councilor from our embassy, who by astonishing coincidence happened to be there too. Like me, Cazanave is a keen mountaineer and we proceeded to swap reminiscences, including one of the time, years ago, when we had both stayed in the hut at Midi-d'Ossau in the Pyrenees. After so many days spent entirely on my own in the back sections of China, it was a wonderful experience to be able suddenly to conjure up memories of mountaintops that meant so much to both of us.

Part Two

A SLIGHT CASE OF BANDITRY

Chapter 8. LIFE IN CHENGTU

IT APPEARED that idiotic formalities connected with visas and currency regulations would keep me much longer in Chengtu than I had wanted to stay, so I decided to cope with this long delay as best I could. Next day the consul took me round to call on Monsignor Rouchouse, the Bishop of Chengtu, and the Franciscan sisters who run the hospital there. One of the doctors was on leave in France and I agreed to deputize for him until he got back. I moved over to the hospital the same day and was installed in a small, quiet room, where I could work in peace. Although I was busy with patients in the mornings, I had plenty of time left to read, explore the town, visit Buddhist centers, pick up a smattering of the Tibetan dialect which they speak in Sikang, work in the library, and generally prepare for the next stage of my journey.

I did not care for Chengtu. My memories of the works of Legendre and Gervais led me to expect a romantic old town, with machiolated walls enclosing a Tartar city as well as a Chinese one, but all the really attractive features of this layout have disappeared. Of the Tartar city, which has been demolished, nothing remains but a nondescript expanse covered with a warren of huts made of planks and old gas tins and surrounded by fetid piles of garbage. The battlements of the Chinese city have also vanished, leaving behind them nothing but ugly outcroppings of masonry surrounded by an untidy no man's land of mud. Although it is a big place with an enormous population, Chengtu struck me as an overgrown village rather than a real city. I always think of cities as living entities which have developed characters of their own. The centuries have stamped marks on them that still survive—a temple or a palace, a tower or an old gate—on top of which the inhabitants have added, in some feature which has been influenced by their tastes or their occupations, their own contribution to the city's character. In China the results of this process have too often been lost. The boundless, teeming energy of the people tends to obliterate everything, so that historic monuments and ancient ruins have a shorter life than they have elsewhere. Except, perhaps, for Peiping (whose most notable beauties are, as a matter of fact, not particularly old), the cities of China are all rather the same, all having this air of villages swollen to many times their natural size. The Chinese have a gift for reducing things to their lowest common denominator.

Some of the streets in the center of Chengtu have adopted the more regrettable characteristics of up-to-date European architecture. The results are unfortunate and bear much the same relation to the original article as the olde worlde stucco on a commercial establishment does to the well-tailored exterior of an old country house. In the main shopping street the finest buildings are terrifyingly ugly—ghastly erections which derive their inspiration from prewar German architecture at its worst, built of inferior concrete which crumbles readily, undermined

by that stealthy pox which soon infects so many modern buildings in China. Practically all the other streets consist of row upon row of little shops, exactly like what passes for the business center of any other Chinese town.

The unpaved streets are reasonably clean when the weather is dry, but a shower of rain transforms them into treacherous quagmires, through which you slither precariously or wade in mud up to your ankles. Since either drizzle or a damp mist envelopes Chengtu for at least half the year, the pleasures of a stroll around the city, through a seething mass of rickshaws, coolies, peddlers, and pedestrians, may be readily imagined. One cannot, all the same, pretend that the place is wholly lacking in the picturesque.

Half a million people live in Chengtu, but there is no form of organized water supply, piped or otherwise. There is plenty of water in the subsoil, but nothing has ever been done to insure its efficient distribution, although it is encouraged to accumulate in shallow wells. These sumps are all over the place. You are equally likely to find them in the middle of a muddy lane or in the middle of a pretentious boulevard, and they consist merely of a hole in the ground about three feet wide surrounded by the most perfunctory of stone parapets, into which the citizens in need of water dip the long bamboo containers with which each well is provided. These containers are removed at night but the wells, of course, are not; in the dark streets, lit only by a feeble form of street lighting in which the current is continually failing, they represent dangerous mantraps.

Then there is the problem of sanitation. The total volume of human excrement produced every day by half a million people—even if they do live mainly on rice—is bound to be formidable. No sewage system of any kind exists; its place is taken by an old established guild of public servants who can be seen every morning in large numbers making their way through the streets. The casks or buckets which dangle from the bamboo poles across their shoulders smell no better than you would expect them to. They are always full to the brim and their contents,

which are eventually sold to truck gardens on the outskirts of the city, are a constant threat to the legs of passers-by. In Chungking the inhabitants draw their water from the Yangtze, which runs past the base of the steep bluffs on which the city stands. The buckets in which they carry their night soil down the hill are used, after being briskly rinsed, to carry their water up it.

I was slowly acquiring an understanding of the Chinese character. Basically, the people are easygoing, innocent of malice, and likable; their cheerful outlook, their even temper, and their inexhaustible patience provide a sound foundation for their relationships with their fellow men. They are merry, gregarious, and quick to make friends, and they are much addicted to talking and making jokes. The parties which they give are always distinguished—even if the hosts are persons of consequence—by this quality of almost childlike simplicity, with never a trace of conceit or affectation. Their proverbial courtesy is an integral part of their make-up. It is seen to best advantage among Chinese of a certain age, who have been molded in the ancient casts of tradition; in young people it is often only a façade behind which it is easy to discern a callous egotism. (No one can doubt this who has done a certain amount of travelling by truck in China.)

The peasant, the coolie, the man who pulls your rickshaw, the itinerant peddler—all those millions of underprivileged but invincibly optimistic people who make up the great mass of the population are lovable, natural, generous, and loyal. All this is equally true of most of the intellectual classes—the artists, the writers, the professors—from whose society the foreigner in China can derive such a tremendous amount of pleasure. But in the younger generation, among the half-baked intellectuals and the minor bureaucrats, that childlike simplicity is apt to degenerate into a casual, "couldn't care less" attitude. Of their capacity for unbounded self-esteem, for sly malice, and for bullying someone who is completely at their mercy merely in order to show how important they are I was to acquire later some first-hand experience.

At this stage of my journey my plans were to get, first of all, to Kangting, and from there to push on across Sikang Province (Eastern Tibet) to Kantse, Teko (Dege Gonchen), and Jye-kundo. What I hoped to find there was some sort of jumping-off point for an attempt on Lhasa. If I got there, I would head for India. If I failed, I would strike up to the northward, hoping to get onto the route through Sinkiang to Kashmir which was pioneered, some years ago, by Ella Maillart and Peter Fleming. These plans called for a lot of complicated preparations.

As regards passport formalities, the situation as far as Tibet proper was concerned was not in the least complicated; an application for a visa through official channels was certain to be refused, and would have the additional disadvantage of arousing curiosity about me. My only chance of success was to get through without being spotted. I would, on the other hand, have to have visas for each of the Tibetan provinces under Chinese control. In order to obtain them I had sent my passport off to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking as soon as I got to Chengtu, but weeks passed and nothing happened.

Things were not very much more promising on the financial side. The Exchange Control in Indochina had given me credit facilities in United States dollars, which have a high value in China, but, although checks in dollars can be cashed readily in big centers like Shanghai or Hongkong, in Chengtu nobody would touch them. The banks, of course, would have taken them like a shot, but only in exchange for Chinese paper currency and at the official rate of 3,000 Chinese to one U. S. dollar, which was between four and five times less than the black market rate. The last thing I wanted to do was to acquire vast sums of this unstable currency which was daily depreciating in value and which would be useless to me once I was past Kangting, since the only forms of currency which the Tibetans regard as legal tender are either silver dollars or bricks of tea, neither of which (needless to say) were available in Chengtu. If I got as far as Sinkiang, even silver dollars would be useless; I would need gold, which is the accepted form of currency all over that

province. On top of all this, the last stage—India—would require either U. S. dollars or pounds sterling.

All these ghastly complications made things particularly difficult for a person (like me) lacking even the most precarious grasp of finance, economics, or commerce. After endless negotiations, throughout which exasperation alternated with despair, I managed, by accepting a crushing loss on the transaction, to convert some of my traveler's checks into gold. The remainder, transferred to Shanghai, assured me a reserve of American dollars. This left me with a few pounds and some Chinese dollars which I estimated I would be able to convert in Kangting to the tea and the silver which would pay my way across Tibet. I was, in short, equipped for every contingency—except, as luck would have it, the one in which I was shortly to be involved. If I had foreseen its nature I would not have bothered so much about these tiresome matters.

Chapter 9. BUDDHISM AND VISITING CARDS

I OFTEN WENT to watch the Buddhist ceremonies at the temple of Wenchuyuen, near the North Gate. They were an impressive sight. Some of the monks who took part in them were young novices, their shaven heads marked with fresh scars by the nine ritual brandings. The ordination of Chinese Buddhist priests has a curious climax. The young novices kneel before the oldest monk who places on their cropped skulls nine little charcoal cones fixed in position with wax. The cones are then lighted and proceed to smolder, finally making deep burns which leave lifelong scars. This rite is part of the Buddhist vow which binds the man to take upon himself the sufferings of all living creatures.

All the celebrants wore, over their ordinary gray robes, splendid cloaks of dark red cloth whose folds were gathered at the shoulder by a large silver clasp of exquisite workmanship. On their heads they wore curious-looking miters, wider at the top than at the bottom. They entered the great lofty chamber in procession and took their places around the high altar on which an image of Buddha sat enthroned, before it tables laden with offerings of flowers and fruit. After all had prostrated themselves, the rites began with the chanting of an invocation. Though this went on for a long time, the sound was not at all monotonous. The monks' voices rose and fell in rich, majestic harmony, punctuated by the pealing of great bells and the thunder of immense bronze drums. Every now and then the tempo quickened; then, against a background of utter silence, the slow, solemn voice of a single chorister would ring out through the stillness of the holy place.

The noonday rites often included a sacrificial ceremony which I found very striking. The service suddenly stopped, and an old monk, after prostrating himself before the altar, lit in the flame of a candle a long stick of incense, which he held with his hands clasped in the manner prescribed by ritual. Flanked by two novices carrying a long stole of yellow silk, he advanced towards the huge censer which stood in the courtyard and reverently placed in it the incense thus consecrated. Then another monk brought a bowl of rice. With thin, expressive hands he traced in the air symbols which would insure that his offering was acceptable, after which he dropped the rice, a grain at a time, into a vessel placed in front of the censer. This gift is for the *preta*, spirits of the nether world whose throats are too narrow for them ever to be able to swallow enough food to satisfy their hunger (this form of torture, a variant of that to which Tantalus was subjected, is a punishment for greed and gluttony during one's earthly existence). The ceremony was brought to an end by a monk who made an offering of fire by lighting a large paper torch at the altar candles and then thrusting it into the incense burner in the courtyard.

After this all the monks rose and set off in a long procession whose files wove in and out of each other as it moved slowly forward to the sound of chanting and the tolling of bells. Their rate of progress steadily increased until everyone was out of breath and quivering with exertion. Then suddenly the whole thing stopped. The monks went back to their stations around the altar, prostrated themselves, and then withdrew in silence, their mien serious and abstracted, while, as the curtains were drawn and the shutters closed, darkness welled up again inside the temple where only the small, bright flames of the candles kept vigil on the altar of Buddha.

On March 19, my passport came back from Nanking. Unfortunately, in spite of the telegrams with which I had bombarded the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it was in exactly the same condition as when I had sent it off; they had given me none of the visas I required. I had been kept hanging around for two months and had achieved nothing. The official excuse was that Nanking had been unable to get any reply from the governments of the provinces I wanted to visit—Sikang, Tsinghai, and Sinkiang. This may well have been true of the last two, but was almost certainly untrue of Sikang; the whole thing was a typically Chinese method of passing the buck. On the consul's advice I decided to ask the Chengtu police for a local visa to go to Kangting, and this they granted me without demur.

When I reached this town, which is the capital of Sikang, I asked for a similar visa to go to Tsinghai, the province beyond it, and got it without difficulty. I learned in time that this is by far the best way of doing things. The control authorities, who are chronically suspicious, hate the idea of issuing visas for provinces in the interior, especially for very remote ones; but if one merely applies, in the capital of one province, for a visa which permits one to go on to the one next door, nobody thinks anything of it and one can travel the whole length of China by sticking to this formula. Another useful tip is never to put forward, as the purpose of your journey, a scientific, and above all an archeological, objective. The authorities have a deep and

perhaps not altogether unjustified distrust of foreign technicians, whom they suspect of having come to prospect their country with ulterior motives, and this distrust extends to archeologists; they have not forgotten the thousands of manuscripts and paintings which Aurel Stein and Pelliot "collected" in the Tunhwang caves. "Business" is, and always has been, far and away the best reason to advance for making a journey, for it makes sense to the Chinese.

The consul also made me out a pass for the various places I was heading for, including Tibet and Sinkiang. It had no official validity, but it was translated into three languages—Chinese, Tibetan, and Mongol—and it was plastered with those imposing seals which have such salutary influence on ignorant policemen. And anyhow China is an odd sort of country, where it is perfectly possible to be arrested even though your passport is in order, whereas visiting cards bearing your name in Chinese, followed by a high-sounding description of your appointments or professional qualifications, often work like a charm. I quickly got a large supply of visiting cards printed and distributed bushels of them as I went along.

Chapter 10. MY AMATEUR COOLIES

It took me two days to wangle a seat on a truck, but at long last I left Chengtu for Yaan, the terminus of the motor road. From there I hoped to make my way, on foot, to Kangting and the marches of Tibet. I was so delighted to be on the move again after two months of immobility that I found myself actually enjoying being bumped along in the truck, perched dizzily on top of a pile of luggage and wedged tightly between my equally

uncomfortable fellow passengers, of whose national characteristics I had by now a good working knowledge. On the outskirts of the town we picked up the inevitable contingent of "yellow fish," those semiclandestine travelers who get themselves taken on as supercargo by bribing the driver.

The landscape, judging from the glimpses I had of it between the heads of my neighbors, was as opulent as all landscapes seem to be in Szechwan: graceful hills, their crests picked out by widely spaced lines of trees, golden fields of rape, pale green fields of rice. We slept that night in the little village of Kinglai.

With great difficulty I got a tiny room to myself, and was fast asleep when another guest arrived to share it. Without worrying in the slightest about disturbing my rest, he immediately began to bellow for the boy; then he started his toilet. He washed, cleared his throat, and spat promiscuously, after which, feeling better, he burst into song at the top of his voice with a lack of self-consciousness and self-restraint to which I was now pretty well accustomed. In China, and for that matter all over the Far East, privacy, so indispensable to the individualistic Westerner, simply does not exist. You are never alone. People burst into your room in the middle of the night and start shouting, yelling, and arguing as though you were not there at all. They themselves are totally unaware of the row they are making and would be quite capable of sleeping soundly through a much louder uproar.

As we got nearer to Yaan the country began to change. The well-tilled fields were replaced by a harsher terrain, and yesterday's gentle hills by mountains, high, naked, and inhospitable. I even thought I could see, far away in the distance, peaks with snow on them. The pastures were dotted with spring flowers, and the great valley of the Chingkiang reminded me of the valley of the Arve, near Sallanches.

Before long we reached Yaan, and I clambered down off the truck with feelings of unqualified relief and legs that were swollen from hours of cramped immobility. From now on, and for months to come, I would be free to travel through the wilds on

foot or on horseback, far from the main roads and the unspeakable vehicles that use them.

The busy little town was full of life, for its market is the only trading center for the Chinese and Tibetans from Kangting. Accompanied by two coolies, I crossed the long suspension bridge which oscillates alarmingly over the Ya Ho. I got separated from my coolies in the dense crowd which swarmed along the main street, but in the end found them, and my luggage, at the Catholic mission, where two venerable fathers welcomed me with the flowery courtesy of mandarins.

I had now to organize my journey to Kangting. Most people who go there travel in *bus kams*, those carrying chairs of which I have already given some account, but I was so badly in need of exercise, and so intensely disliked being carried on the backs of my fellow men, that I decided to set out on foot, with two coolies to carry my things. I spent two days at Yaan, buying various supplies that I needed, while the Chinese fathers scoured the place for coolies. In the end they produced two of their converts, one of whom was getting on in life. They looked pious enough, but did not have the build of professional coolies. The loads they were prepared to carry were much smaller, and the wages they demanded much bigger, than those recognized by custom, but they were all I could get, and I preferred to give way on both points rather than prolong the usual sordid and tiresome arguments.

Yaan is the main market for a special kind of tea which is grown in this part of the country and exported in very large quantities to Tibet via Kangting and over the caravan routes through Batang (Paan) and Teko. Although the Chinese regard it as an inferior product, it is greatly esteemed by the Tibetans for its powerful flavor, which harmonizes particularly well with that of the rancid yak's butter which they mix with their tea. Brick tea comprises not only what we call tea leaves, but also the coarser leaves and some of the twigs of the shrub, as well as the leaves and fruit of other plants and trees (the alder, for instance). This amalgam is steamed, weighed, and com-

pressed into hard bricks, which are packed up in coarse matting in subunits of four. These rectangular parcels weigh between twenty-two and twenty-six pounds—the quality of the tea makes a slight difference in the weight—and are carried to Kangting by coolies. A long string of them, moving slowly under their monstrous burdens of tea, was a familiar sight along the road I followed.

I set off from Yaan on March 24. After passing through the usual sewage disposal area on the outskirts of the town, my two coolies and I followed for a time a track hewn out of the bluffs which dominate the right bank of the Ya Ho. After a while a primitive sort of ferry took us over to the left bank, where we rejoined the main route. It ran through a lovely valley, flanked by high, wooded mountains to whose slopes clung a number of peasants' huts looking remarkably like Alpine chalets. Light though their loads were, my coolies were making very heavy weather of the march, and my misgivings about their physique increased steadily. There was, on the other hand, something to be said for the slow rate of progress which they imposed on me. I could meander along, sit down when I felt like it, enjoy the scenery, take photographs, and pick flowers. After those ghastly ordeals by truck, I felt like a schoolboy on the first day of vacation.

There was a lot going on, too, along this track: long convoys of coolies, peasants going home from market, caravans of pack ponies, army officers or minor bureaucrats traveling in litters, wrapped up to the eyes in blankets and furs. We stopped for luncheon at Feichenkuan, a pretty little hamlet over which, and over the valley below it, towers a huge crag with a little fort perched on top of it.

When we started off again after luncheon, I noticed that my coolies had recruited an assistant; he was a miserable specimen, lame already and so near starvation that he could hardly stand upright. On his back they had piled the greater part of both their loads, reserving for themselves only one light suitcase which—whistling cheerfully, and with their hands in their pock-

cts—they took turns in carrying. I was frightfully upset by what they had done, but I was unable to express, in terms intelligible to them, my disgust at their behavior, so there was nothing to do but to resume the march without comment. It was only then that I understood why the Chinese fathers had foisted off these two bogus coolies on me at an exorbitant price. Taking advantage of the freemasonry which is one of the foundations of their Church, they had hired me a nondescript brace of converts, who, thanks to the high rate at which they were being paid, could now hire somebody else to do their work for them. They had almost certainly extorted a premium from the lame coolie, and they almost certainly hoped for a tip from me. This neat little transaction was shortly to involve me in something like disaster.

We trailed on for several hours down a wide valley where the land was cultivated. There was no shade, and the coolies showed signs of distress as they plodded on through the oppressive heat, but at last we began to climb a twisting path up a thickly wooded hillside. Reaching the top, we plunged steeply down into another valley. Night was falling when we came to Tien-shuan, a sizable town where we slept in a reasonably comfortable inn.

We left it at seven o'clock the next morning. The road passed through a series of villages, in some of which I stopped for a cup of tea waiting for the coolies to catch up to me. The peasants were extraordinarily friendly and I deeply regretted my inadequate command of their language. I would have given much to be able to talk freely to them, but as it was we could do little more than beam amicably at each other. The men all wore either a jacket or a gown of blue cloth; the latter had to be hoisted up for walking, or for working in the fields. The women dress quite differently from the way they do in the towns. Their jet-black hair is gathered into a flat bun at the nape of the neck, and this is transfixated by a huge pin, either of iron or of imitation jade, which is their only form of personal adornment. On their heads they wear a rather becoming sort of turban, made of

white cloth and having the shape of a crown. Their costume consists of a jacket of coarse, dark blue cloth, buttoned down the side, which reaches almost to their knees and is caught at the waist by a cord or girdle of yellow wool. Short, wide trousers of the same dark blue cloth come down to a little below their knees. When, much later, I saw for the first time fashionable European ladies wearing slacks tailored in what I believe is known as the "pirate" style, it was amusing to recall these Chinese women who for centuries have worn trousers cut in this way without giving a thought to their potentialities as a means of attracting the opposite sex. On their feet both sexes in this part of the world wear the traditional sandals of braided straw, which are both comfortable and inexpensive. They are highly expendable, so the coolies always carry two or three spare pairs; you can buy them in all the little country shops, and their frayed skeletons litter every roadside in China.

Around noon, the whole appearance of the valley altered as sharply as though we had stepped across the frontier between two different worlds. It was good-by to the big arable fields, the pastures, the rich and fecund villages. Landslides or, in the winter, avalanches had mauled the road; it was seldom more than a mule track cut out of the wall of the river gorge whose course it followed, and along it one found only squalid hamlets, comprising three or four deserted and ruinous hovels. Around these there were poor fields of rape or buckwheat and odd plots of cultivation, reluctantly yielded up to human endeavor by the inhospitable hillside. The population of this disenchanted valley was sparse; its members were as forlorn and desolate as their dwellings and the wild country in which their dwellings stood.

Chapter 11. ROBBERY UNDER ARMS

THERE came a time when I was a long way ahead of my coolies. I had eaten nothing since we started, and my empty stomach made the great valley seem still more forbidding. At last—it was about four o'clock—I sighted a little village and eventually found that it possessed an inn. An old woman and a sad little boy gaped at me for a long time before I could make them understand that I wanted something to eat; then they went away and came back with a bowl of cold rice and a cup of tea. While I was doing justice to this miserable snack, the coolies turned up. They were so exhausted that they refused categorically to go any further.

The place inspired no confidence, the people less. After the coolies had rested and eaten some rice, I had another shot at persuading them to finish the normal day's journey, and thus reach a place where we could enjoy a proper meal and reasonable security, but they were determined to stay where they were and insisted that the next village was three hours' march further on and that it was even now too late to reach it before nightfall. (They were, as I found out later, lying; we could have gotten there in less than an hour.) Not for the first time, I cursed those amateur coolies, but what could I do about them? There was no point in going on alone and leaving all my equipment behind, so there was nothing to do but to spend the night in this dreary inn, situated in the middle of the loneliest and most desolate stretch of this lonely, desolate valley. I had another bowl of rice with a bit of fat pork in it and then retired for the night to a remarkably squalid little room. The next one was full of coolies. Some were smoking opium while the others

jabbered incessantly, but I was tired and after a while fell asleep in these nightmare surroundings.

I was up at six, longing to get clear of this village into sunlight and clean air. I was rolling up my sleeping bag in my room when one of my coolies came rushing in. Pale and shaking, he poured into my ears a recital of which I could not understand a word but which obviously meant a great deal to him. I went out, and found that the main room of the inn was occupied by a gang of swashbucklers of an unmistakably criminal appearance. They were armed to the teeth and were busily engaged in ransacking my luggage, and as soon as they saw me they asked for the key to my suitcase.

At first I took them for soldiers engaged in the prevention of opium smuggling, of which a great deal is done in these parts. However, before I could find my key, one of them swung my suitcase onto his shoulder and disappeared into the street. I dashed after him, leaving the coolies huddled in a corner and shaking with terror, caught up with him, and somehow managed, by making signs, to induce him to return to the inn. As I crossed its threshold two of the bandits (by this time I had no doubt about the nature of their vocation) grabbed hold of me and emptied my pockets, a third tore off my jacket, which had my Leica in it, and a fourth removed my shoes. I was, in a word, systematically fleeced. At the back of the room the rest of the gang were busily engaged in dividing up the contents of my luggage. I had to help them sort out three pairs of shoes and show them the difference between the right foot and the left. I made an effort to salvage my Leica and my reserve stock of fifty films, but they suspected that the little boxes were some sort of magic and probably contained treasure; in spite of my protests they opened every single one and commandeered the camera as well. The one who had taken my suitcase, and who appeared to be the leader, hung on to his booty. I failed to recover anything at all.

Meanwhile the main body of the detachment had not been idle. The bandits turned the whole place inside out—not merely



Descending the col of Haisenshen

Tea bearers near the Sino-Tibetan border





My tent at the foot of Jara

the inn but every house in the village—and appropriated everything that could be carried away: rice, clothes, blankets, cooking pots, even some panic-stricken chickens and two pigs which screamed like lost souls. As I watched them bustling about, I estimated that there must be something like fifty of them, all heavily armed with daggers, Mausers, or Chinese rifles; one of them had an American automatic carbine. I spotted my Leica, my hat, my spectacles, and my leather wallet as their new owners bore them past me. One man was using my tent pole as a swagger stick. From time to time some of the bandits would come back and run their hands over me, to make quite sure that nothing had been overlooked. One of them gazed long and wistfully at my trousers, almost made up his mind to take them, but finally decided (they were in a very dilapidated state) that I might as well be allowed to keep them. One party came back to the inn and cooked some of the eggs they had stolen. I watched them enviously, for in spite of all I had been through I was ravenously hungry. They must have read my mind, for they promptly invited me to share their meal; their hospitality cost them little enough, but I appreciated it greatly.

Shortly afterwards they gave the whole tragicomedy a suitably ironic climax by requisitioning my two coolies to transport to their remote mountain fastness the things they had stolen from me. The two rascals, bone-idle as ever, pretended not to understand what was required of them, but the blade of a knife, pressed gently against their ribs, brought a sudden flash of comprehension, and they shouldered their loads with the utmost docility. No suggestion was made, this time, that the loads were too heavy or that they were being inadequately rewarded for carrying them. The poor supernumerary coolie was, I imagine, considered too miserable a specimen to be worth kidnaping and was left in peace. He must have been the only person in the village who lost nothing in that foray, which shows that there is some justice in the world.

At last a whistle sounded and the whole gang disappeared down the path, covering their retreat with a *feu de joie*. The

innkeeper and I, left to our own devices, took one look at each other and roared with laughter. The bandits had taken his gown and left him with nothing but his underclothes, which were not in the best of repair. My costume consisted of an ancient pair of trousers, a very thin shirt, and a pair of socks. As the excitement ebbed away, I began to shiver, for it was still only March, and up in the mountains the early mornings were bitterly cold.

Chapter 12. A GRUELING MARCH

WELL, that was that. There I was, alone in this godforsaken village, without shoes, clothes, luggage, food, or money; and I could not speak the language. I had been completely cleaned out. Everything had gone—all the money for my journey, the gold bars, the U.S. dollars, the Chinese dollars, the pounds sterling; my clothes, underclothes, sweaters, shoes, raincoat, camping kit, blankets, sleeping bag, Leica, films, medicine chest, books, revolver, carbine, ammunition. Every single thing I possessed. The bandits had done remarkably well for themselves.

In the end I did recover some books which they had thrown away, a certain amount of salt, some tins of jam, and—most valuable of all—my tent. Presumably they had not been able to make out what it was. For months afterwards, when I crawled into it at night, I felt grateful to the bandits for leaving it behind. I also realized with a shock of surprise that the bandits had somehow overlooked my wrist watch, which was covered by the sleeve of my shirt, and later I found, scattered along the track, my visiting cards and my passport, from which somebody—possibly wanting a souvenir of a happy occasion—had torn out the photograph.

I was in a curious mood. I felt indifferent to my plight, almost as though it was somebody else's; physically and emotionally I seemed to be drugged. Nevertheless, I had to make up my mind what to do, and, since it was obviously out of the question to continue my advance over the mountains in a state of destitution, I turned back towards Yaan, accompanied by the coolie, shivering with cold and fright and carrying in an old sack the pitiful remainder of my possessions. As we started out I discovered a coin in my pocket, worth (in Indochina) twenty-five centimes; it represented for the time being my entire capital.

Not being used to walking on a stony path in nothing but my socks, I had a pretty grueling time of it. Still, I minced along, picking the best places to step, and finally reached a hamlet where some soldiers, reacting without undue precipitation to the sound of firing, had also just arrived. They gave me a good hot bowl of rice and a pair of straw sandals in which I could make less agonizing progress as far as Chussekuan, where their headquarters were. When I got there, the lieutenant in command was extraordinarily nice to me. He produced an admirable meal, fitted me out with an old army overcoat, wired to the French consul in Chengtu to let him know what had happened, and gave me a room to rest in until the next day. In any case, I could not leave until I had collected the two missing coolies. I was, as a matter of fact, pretty worried about them, and I knew that the last thing the soldiers wanted to do was to go chasing all over the mountains and braving the fire of bandits for the sake of two wretched coolies. So I had a breathing space in which to take stock of the situation and decide what to do next.

That morning the shock of losing everything I possessed had brought on, understandably, perhaps, a mood of despair. I felt that my journey had ended in disaster, that there was nothing to do but to limp back to Yaan, scrounging food like a beggar as I went. But by now I had pulled myself together. It seemed idiotic, after all the effort I had put into getting this far, to call everything off when I was within a few days of Kangting. I might as well go on at least that far. It is, after all, the gateway

to Tibet; if I got there, the journey would not have been a complete waste of time. The bandits had failed to make much impression on my spirit of adventure, which is a tough sort of imp and was stirring again inside me.

I realized that I would have to scrap all my ideas of getting through to Sinkiang, and going on to India; I no longer had the resources for such a journey. But there was one alternative to this ambitious program which might prove feasible. I had, as luck would have it, arranged for a considerable sum in Chinese currency to be forwarded to Kangting. It would be waiting for me when I got there and it might be enough to see me through to Jyekundo and the Koko Nor. Meanwhile, I could cable to Indochina for more money and have it sent to Sining, and with it I could meet the expenses of the last lap to Peiping. And what, in any case, was the point of worrying? If my recent experiences had taught me anything, it was that you cannot provide for every contingency.

Nevertheless, I slept badly that night, and the next day seemed as if it would never end. But at last, as it was getting on towards dusk, my two coolies suddenly turned up, dirty, ragged, and exhausted, but alive. They had been forced to carry their loads over steep mountain trails to the bandits' village, which was about five hours' hard going from the place where we had been robbed. They had been beaten at intervals to keep them up to the mark and had had (they said) nothing to eat for two days; they were lucky to have escaped with their lives. But their afflictions loomed less large after they had eaten, at the Chinese Army's expense, a heavy meal. I had nothing left for them to carry, and the more elderly of the two was in any case in no condition to go on. I sent him back to Yaan and kept the younger coolie as a guide.

It so happened that a party of senior Chinese officials, travelling to Kangting in litters, arrived at this place next day. My adventures, which provided the sole topic of local conversation, scared them out of their wits. They were determined that nothing of the kind should happen to them, and our joint departure

assumed the outward appearance of a full-scale military expedition. The column comprised eight litters with bureaucrats in them, twenty more laden with their personal effects, one hundred soldiers with their gallant centurion, and a wide variety of firearms. This formidable array made, for me, a slightly ridiculous contrast to the shoestring style in which I had set forth a day or two earlier, but I realized, of course, that VIP's had to be looked after.

The VIP's themselves were, alas, caricatures; their pomposity and their conceit affronted the stark poverty of the valley through which we traveled. One of them, a wealthy magistrate, epitomized, in a slightly exaggerated way, complacency and ostentation. He traveled in tremendous style. A magnificent tasseled silk skullcap was clamped to his head, and he wore a splendid silk gown lined with fur. On top of all this he swathed himself in a capacious cloak, also of silk, and as richly embroidered as a bishop's vestments, which was lined throughout with the pelts of otters. This garment was set off by a wide collar of ermine, and his boots were lined with fur as well. This sort of getup is not, as a matter of fact, uncommon among rich Chinese en route for Kangting, though the standard of magnificence rarely reaches these dizzy heights. They are so genuinely frightened of the cold and the other rigors they expect to face that they feel obliged to dress as though for the Antarctic.

As a mere pedestrian, my status in this caravan was somewhat unenviable. I had a hard time keeping up with the chair coolies, who moved at a brisk, rhythmical trot, and they monopolized the good going in the center of the track, so that I often had to trudge through the bad going on either side. All the haughty officials in the litters knew about my misfortunes, but their blank, unsympathetic faces never relaxed into a smile of understanding; for them, I was just a penniless down-and-outer on foot, and as such I came in for my share of the contempt with which they regarded the coolies who carried them laboriously on their backs. I never saw one get out of his litter, even on the stiffest climb, to relieve the bursting lungs and straining muscles

of the coolies; they had hired the men and they were going to get full value out of them, even though it might cost one or two poor brutes their lives. Their attitude was typical of the Kuo-mintang bureaucracy at its worst.

I was, of course, retracing the route which I had followed, so blithely and hopefully, three days ago. We made a longish halt in the village where I had been robbed and I realized, seeing it for the second time, that the bandits' attack could hardly have been happenstance; they must have found out that an unescorted foreigner was coming that way. Otherwise they would never have made an expedition in force to a village which was not a recognized stopping place on the very night when I happened to be there. It also dawned on me that if the fathers had found me two professional coolies (of whom there were plenty at Yaan) we should have completed the full day's march to an adequately guarded village and nothing would have happened. Professional coolies might have been unregenerate heathens, and opium addicts into the bargain, but what I had wanted was two strong men, not a couple of choirboys. However, the whole business was over now; it was no good crying over spilled milk.

After a time, since nobody seemed to be making a move, I went on ahead, only too pleased to be away from my uncongenial companions. It was a lovely day, and the air was full of the scent of violets. I was alone for once, and I found myself toying with the idea of a world where there would be sunlight, mountains, streams, flowers, birds, and beasts, but no men—none of those mischievous and destructive creatures whose capacity for evil perverts all that is good and gentle on our planet. But soon the convoy of litters caught up with me again, its strength considerably reduced by the loss of its heroic escort, who had prudently decided to return to base. I let the long file of straining coolies trot by, then, when silence returned to the mountain-side, followed them at a comfortable pace. That evening I reached Lianluku, a big hamlet at the foot of the pass, where my army overcoat created a mild sensation. A nice little Chinese

merchant, bound for Kangting, lent me a small sum of money, so I was able to pay for my board and lodging.

The next day was tough, for we had to cross the great pass of Feiyuling, nearly nine thousand feet above sea level. The route was uninteresting to begin with, and soon led us into a wild, deep, canyonlike valley. Here snow was still lying and waterfalls were fantastic stalactites of ice, but sunny corners where the snow had thawed were dotted with early primroses, a lovely and touching sight. Unfortunately their charm was slightly lost on me as I floundered miserably through the mixture of mud and snow on the trail. We soon turned sharply off this to climb up an exceptionally steep path. The coolies' tracks had made a sort of staircase in the deep, hard snow which covered it. My straw sandals, sodden and disintegrating, gave me no grip and were always slipping; my feet, bleeding where the skin had been rubbed off them, were half frozen; the climb was torture for me. However, my lot struck me as less hard than that of the coolies laden with brick tea. They had to dump half their burden and make two journeys of it. Even so, each half load weighed around a hundred pounds and they had to fix iron crampons to their sandals to avoid slipping on the frozen surface.

Presently we reached a shoulder where the path joined up again with the main trail. The coolies wolfed down a flat cake made of cornmeal, then shouldered their loads again. Most of them were carrying thirteen or fourteen packets of brick tea—in other words, something like two hundred pounds; one was actually carrying eighteen. These poor wretches move forward with tiny little steps, their heads lowered. Every thirty yards or so they stop, resting their load on a staff shod with a flat iron head which they rest on the ground behind them. They only pause for a moment, then a whistle starts them off again and they crawl on to the next halt. In this way they cover the 150 miles between Yaan and Kangting. They eat nothing except cornmeal cakes, but at every stopping place they smoke a pipe of opium, which seems to strengthen their powers of endurance

as well as bring solace to their minds. The drug is a passport to oblivion. They are to be pitied for needing such a passport but they can hardly be blamed for using it. They live like beasts of burden; opium is the only happiness they know.

The trail wound on in long zigzags until another precipitous short cut brought us up onto the wide, flat col. I had a splendid view from here, although the high mountain ranges towards Tibet were largely hidden by cloud.

Nothing seems to have altered since Huc and Gabet traveled through these regions more than a hundred years ago. The fashion in those days was for high-flown descriptive writing; but after making allowance for the "fearful chasms from which the most intrepid traveler needs must recoil in horror," on whose brink "a single false step spelt annihilation on the jagged rocks below," I found any number of things which were exactly as Huc and Gabet described them: the way the chair coolies lived, the cornmeal cakes, the unchanging landscape, the views from the peaks, and especially their account of the tea coolies roused to renewed efforts by "a long whistle which sounds like a mournful sigh." That was precisely the impression the noise made upon me.

After a short rest on the pass, we began the descent. My coolie set off down a steep path leading towards a valley, some way off, which stretched as far as the eye could see. I had a vague idea that we were not going in quite the right direction, and it seemed odd that there were no other coolies about. Presently we met two young herdsmen who told us that, sure enough, our path did not go to Luting but joined the valley much lower down. So we had to climb back again for about three hundred yards, and once more I cursed my wretched coolie who was not only incapable of carrying a load but did not even know the way, for it was the first time he had been there.

However, we finally got back on the right path. Night was falling and the lights in the valley were still a terribly long way off. We had to slacken our pace, for fear of losing the path again. My straw sandals were only a shadow of their former

selves and my feet were giving me hell. The coolie was in even worse shape; it was the first time in his life that he had made a trip like this through the mountains. Presently he lost his bearings, had no idea whether to go back or go on, and burst into tears. I had to go and rescue him.

Finally, about eight o'clock, we stumbled on a hovel made of planks into which a large Chinese family had squeezed themselves. By squeezing themselves a bit tighter they made room for us to lie down on the mud floor and we both fell asleep like animals. Next day a few hours' march brought us to Luting and the plateau of Chapa. Here there was a Catholic mission, where a young Chinese father gave me a hospitable welcome.

Chapter 13. PRESSING ON REGARDLESS

I HAD a day's badly needed rest on a sunny terrace which overlooked the valley of the Tatu Ho. Above me soared the great range which we had crossed the day before; it divides Szechwan from Sikang, of which Kangting is the capital. Next day we set off at an early hour along the right bank of the Tatu Ho, below a towering cliff face. Stunted palms jutted from the skyline above us, and there were banana palms, too, struggling against heavy odds to bear fruit. There was a lot of traffic on the road: Tibetans on horseback going to Yaan to buy tea, coolies jogging slowly in long files following one behind the other like a procession of caterpillars, other coolies resting by the side of the road. Occasionally we passed through a little village. In front of every inn there was a tall bench, made of clay and about the height of a man, on which the tea coolies could dump their loads without having to stoop. I was walking along, thinking of nothing in particular, when suddenly, as I rounded a corner,

I stopped dead with an exclamation of wonder; to the south, through a gap in the mountains, a huge snow mountain reared up, resplendent against the deep blue sky. It was not Minya Konka herself, but one of her secondary spurs. I could distinguish three separate peaks and the highest of them, a noble pyramid rather like the Dent Blanche, wore an elegant sheath of ice which plunged down into an enormous glacier. Even at that distance, and I was a very long way off, I could pick out quite clearly the scars of the *séracs*. This dramatic spectacle banished all my worries, but it was, alas, only a transitory glimpse; around the next corner the heat, the dust, and my sore feet returned to plague me.

Just beyond the village of Penpa, about fifteen miles from Luting, I saw on the other side of the river a great white *chörten*,* completely Tibetan in appearance. It was the first I had seen, and it came as a reminder that Tibet was not so very far away. Immediately afterwards the road, across which lay deep drifts of sand, branched off from the main river and struck up a narrow valley down which a tributary, the Kangting Ho, flowed swiftly,

That night, in a little inn, I was awakened by insects crawling about on my face. The coolie, who had been suffering from them himself, got up and lit a candle to see what we were up against. A dense swarm of bedbugs, in various stages of maturity, teemed in the cracks between the planks which formed a partition along one side of our room. The coolie beat a retreat, but I merely shifted my position and lay with my head towards the outside wall, which was less thickly infested.

During my stay in China I had acquired a good working knowledge of the various types of parasite and had made some instructive comparisons. Fleas are easily the most irritating bed-

* *Chörten*, from the Sanskrit *CHĀTYA*: A shrine or monument, normally of stone or brick, having a formal and traditional design. Generally erected on a spot of especial holiness or to mark the grave of a saint. A detailed description of two *chörten*, one old and one comparatively modern, will be found on page 209.

fellows, for they insist on carrying out exhaustive reconnaissances which make you itch unendurably everywhere. Bedbugs, on the other hand, do not worry me much, though they are temperamental creatures and quick to take offense. If, when they start strolling about on your face, you brush them off in a rough, boorish way, they leave a most revolting smell on your fingers. The least uncongenial guests are, in my view, lice; they are placid, well-behaved little fellows, who only give trouble when you have too many of them at a time. One quickly gets used to them, which is just as well, for in China, and even more in Tibet, it is virtually impossible to avoid their society. Everybody has lice, and whenever you see a caravan at rest, a good many of the people in it are sure to be engaged on a louse hunt—the only form of bloodsport, as an Englishman once said, in which you provide the blood.

Before starting next day I tried to doctor my feet, which were by now a mass of bleeding sores. When I saw how bad they were, I told the coolie to go on to Kangting and send back a *hus kan* for me as soon as he got there. In the meantime I hobbled on, treading delicately. The valley, confined by its towering walls, was extraordinarily beautiful. It was shut in by parallel ranges of hills, but on the left-hand side you got, if you looked up a corrie at the right moment, glimpses of a glacier poised in eternity or of a great snow-covered mountain with its peak buried in the belly of the clouds. If you looked below, there was the Kangting Ho: a mighty torrent, swollen by the melted snows, plunging down the valley with a deadly purpose and a deafening noise, exploding, as it surged over the huge boulders in its course, into far-flung panoplies of spray in which the sunlight picked out delicate rainbows.

At Hokuu I stopped to rest and stayed there long enough to study in some detail one of the Tibetan bridges which I had so often read about. Its basis was an enormously thick cable made of bamboo fiber, which was slung across the river and fixed to a huge rock on either side. On the cable rode what sailors would call a block, a big bamboo ring fitted with a pulley,

beneath which dangled the seat on which the traveler sat. A cord, running through the pulley, was connected to a small platform at either end of the bridge. As I watched, a little girl was using this primitive contraption, and she did it with the disarmingly matter-of-fact air of one who is used to doing a difficult and slightly dangerous thing for fun. She sat herself down on the seat, hooked it onto the bamboo ring, took a firm hold of the ring with one hand and let herself slide down the cable to where it sagged over the deepest part of the torrent below her. The difficult part of the operation, now, was to hoist herself up the sloping cable to the further bank. The little girl, using her free hand to grip the cable, began to tug herself forward, and meanwhile a Tibetan at the other end of it, hauling in the cord attached to the block, added impetus to her ascent. In no time at all she was safe on terra firma, and her brother, who was still on my side of the river, began to haul on the cord. The block came running back along the cable and when I left he was all set to cross over himself.

After struggling on for another hour, I saw that the valley was about to fork and suspected that a big village, half seen in a depression ahead of me, might well be Kangting. Then a *hua kan* appeared, and the coolies halted when they came up with me. The *hua kan* was followed closely by two young missionaries, Father Richard and Father Yan, who welcomed me most warmly. I was, they told me, almost at the gates of the town; I was rather proud of having finished the journey under my own steam, but not too proud to be carried in the litter, which took me swiftly and smoothly through the town to the Catholic mission. After all, a faint whiff of luxury never did a traveler any harm.

The Bishop, Monsignor Valentin, welcomed me like a prodigal son, and everyone showed a truly touching kindness to the unfortunate traveler who had lost everything and was in a shocking condition. They gave me a comfortable room and brought me a big tub of hot water. The Bishop lent me shoes and socks, Father Richard produced underclothes and a lumber jacket, and

before I knew it I was fitted out again by the missionaries almost as expeditiously as I had been robbed by the bandits. After a delicious meal (French cooking!) I was myself again.

I was greatly touched by all this kindness, though it was only what I had learned to expect from the missions at Hweiili, Si-chang, Fulin, and all the other places where I had been given hospitality. I find, though, that I remember the Kangting mission with especial gratitude. In the course of my two expeditions to Tibet I stayed there several months in all, always, so to speak, as one of the family. I did a lot of work there, making preparations for journeys, alternating between hope and despair, and always the missionaries sustained me with their unstinted sympathy and faith; if I wanted their help, they gave it, and with it a warm and generous understanding. It might, easily, have been otherwise, for my open attachment to the Buddhist faith, my somewhat critical attitude towards missionary work, and my close relations with centers of pagan worship might well have earned the disapproval of Monsignor Valentin and the fathers. Actually, they gave rise only to debates which, though often keen and charged with emotion, were invariably friendly and urbane.

Everybody had heard about my adventures, and this let me in for a certain amount of notoriety which I could well have done without. The Governor of Sikang and several of the more important officials pressed me to visit them; each went out of his way to tell me how horrified he, personally, was by what the bandits had done to me. Father Yan accompanied me throughout this round of formal visits and we became fast friends. He impressed me as one of those Chinese on whom a French education has had the happiest results. He spoke French fluently, read Latin and Greek, and was at home with the classic works in both French and English literature. His time at the Catholic Seminary at Penang had brought him in touch not only with Westerners but with a variety of non-Chinese Asiatics, and this had broadened his outlook. He had been mixed up, seven years earlier, in the tragic affair of Guibaud and Lio-

tard, for he was the last to see the two explorers when they left for the territory of the Ngologs. Later, happening to be in Charatong, he was the first to meet Guibaud when he came out. He immediately set off to try and recover Liotard's body, and did in fact manage to bring back some of their equipment.

I soon realized that the Chinese authorities were genuinely worried about what had happened to me, as the light which my experiences threw on the state of law and order in a province for which Nanking was responsible threatened them with a grave loss of face. Acting on the advice of Father Yan (who well understood his compatriots' dilemma), I told the Governor, in mild but rather wistful terms, that I should now be obliged, for lack of funds, to abandon the task with which my government had entrusted me; it would, of course, be necessary to include in my official report my reasons for doing so.

All this, and especially the first part, was no more and no less than the truth, but I did not care for this indirect form of blackmail, however closely it might conform to the custom of the country. It did, in fact, conform so closely that, a few days later, the Governor asked to be informed how much, in terms of money, I had lost as a result of my regrettable encounter with the bandits. The next time we met, at a banquet, he insisted most courteously that I should (as he put it) be so gracious as to do him the honor of accepting a trivial measure of compensation, offered in the hope that I should be able, with its help, to continue my journey.

His trivial measure of compensation represented, in Chinese currency, quite a lot of money. It would not enable me to replace everything I had lost—the gold, for instance, and the photographic equipment, and the other things you could not buy in China—and its value would, of course, depreciate almost hourly. It would, nevertheless, adequately finance my attempt to traverse Eastern Tibet. I felt rather pleased with myself for having "pressed on regardless" instead of giving up when I had all too many good reasons for doing so.

What I completely failed to find in Kangting was either camp

equipment or European clothes, so I fitted out my expedition on Tibetan lines. The sisters at the Catholic hospital knitted me some sweaters and the local Chinese doctor lent me an American raincoat. With these, and with my little tent which the bandits had left behind, I was not going to be too badly off. The loss of my camera, on the other hand, was a major disaster, but Father Richard lent me his Kodak-Retina for the journey, and the last of my administrative troubles was over. Now all I had to do was to complete my preparations and find a caravan bound for the right destination. This last item on the agenda proved to be a matter of some difficulty.

Part Three

THE GATEWAY TO TIBET

Chapter 14. TIBETANS IN KANGTING

KANTING is the capital of the Chinese province of Sikang. It is a market town, situated nearly eight thousand feet above sea level on the floor of a narrow valley. Chinese governments have always had a mania for altering place names, and until a short time ago Kangting was called Tatsienlu; it still is on many maps. The old name is a corruption of the Tibetan Dar-Tsen-Do, the syllable *do*, which you often find in Tibetan place names (Jye-kundo, Chamdo), indicating the confluence of two rivers—in this case the Dar and the Tse. The little town is closely shut in on all sides by high mountain ranges which during much of the day, and in winter very inconveniently, shut out the sunlight. Kangting lies so low in relation to the surrounding hills that when you are in it you cannot see the peaks beyond them and you do not feel as if you were high up on the surface of our planet, but you have only to climb the grassy slopes to the north-

ward to see Minya Konka proudly asserting herself against the sky. The highest point on this splendid, ice-sheathed mountain attains (according to her first conquerors) a height of 24,900 feet above sea level.

Kangting was only recently promoted to the dignity of a provincial capital and still has a slightly parvenu air. The new movie theater and the hideous municipal buildings have only incompletely imposed a veneer of modernization on the ancient city of the Chala kings; its atmosphere lingers on in the narrow alleyways of the Tibetan quarter. Coming from Yaan, you enter the town by a long, characterless street, flanked by tea warehouses, customs sheds, and police stations. The amenities of this thoroughfare are not improved by a concrete pillbox, heavily loopholed, which will theoretically deny access to potential invaders. This is the New City, built on the right bank of the river and downstream from the point of confluence; it suffers regularly from flooding during the spring rainstorms. The business center of the town differs little from its counterparts elsewhere in the interior, and consists of a long, straight street lined by hundreds of little shops. They are all in the hands of the Chinese, who can be relied on to crop up wherever there is money to be made.

Eventually you reach a little square; this is the heart of Kangting, and on it practically everyone converges—Tibetans, peddlers, men hawking firewood or charcoal, and many others. Beyond it lies the Tibetan quarter, less animated but more interesting. Here you find the craftsmen who build those noble boots, black and red in color, with the toes turned up like the prow of an old ship, and the traveling chests bound in fine raw-hide morocco, and all the other things they make out of leather—belts, bandoliers, tobacco pouches, saddles and bridles studded with silver. Here, too, are the Tibetan pawnbrokers, with their diverse and exotic stock-in-trade: images of Buddha, bells and ritual scepters, beautifully worked silver talismans, wooden eating bowls, saddlecloths, sacred pictures, and enormous Tibetan daggers, which are really more like broadswords and

whose hilts are bedizened with silverwork. His great sword is, like his amulet, his tinderbox, and the big wallet dangling from his belt, among the very few items of personal equipment which the Tibetan regards as indispensable. He would feel incomplete and unhappy without any one of these.

Every narrow street in this part of Kangting has several inns on it, and these, whenever a caravan arrives, are loud with the arguments of muleteers, the grunting of yaks, and the clamor of overburdened tea coolies who have reached their destination at last. On the opposite bank, on the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the two great rivers, stands the administrative center of the city—the offices of the provincial government, the cathedral, the schools, and a good many of the big business houses.

Kangting is essentially a great depot for brick tea. It comes in from Yaan and goes out on caravan routes which serve the whole of Tibet as far as Lhasa. The town (which otherwise would be a place of no importance) depends for its prosperity entirely on tea; the yaks and mules which in one year set out from it laden with this commodity are numbered in tens of thousands. And yet, if you walk about the town, you are barely conscious of the part which tea plays in its life. The stocks are held in warehouses, or else in the courtyards of the inns frequented by the caravans of the big Chinese and Tibetan merchants. These spacious buildings are built around a big courtyard with stores and stalls opening off it; the living rooms, which open onto a wide gallery, are on the next floor.

The brick tea is packaged either in the courtyard or in the street outside, and it is quite a complicated process. When the coolies bring it in from Yaan, it has to be repacked before being consigned upcountry, for in a coolie's load the standard subunit is four bricks lashed together, and these would be the wrong shape for animal transport. So they are first cut in two, then put together in lots of three, leaving what they call a *gam*, which is half a yak's load. Tea which is going to be consumed reasonably soon is done up in a loose case of matting, but the

gams, which are bound for remote destinations, perhaps even for Lhasa, are sewn up in yakhides. These hides are not tanned but are merely dried in the sun; when used for packing they are soaked in water to make them pliable and then sewn very tightly round the load, and when they dry out again the tea is enclosed in a container which is as hard as wood and is completely unaffected by rain, hard knocks, or immersion in streams. The Tibetan packers are a special guild of craftsmen, readily identifiable by the powerful aroma of untanned leather which they exude.

Another prominent guild in Kangting is that of the women tea coolies who shift the stuff from the warehouses to the inns where the caravans start. They have a monopoly on this work and the cheerful gangs of girls are a picturesque element in the city's life. They need to be immensely strong to do a job which consists of carrying over a short distance anything up to an entire yak's load several times a day. Many of them are quite pretty (and well aware of the fact); they look very gay and rather brazen as, giggling and chattering among themselves, they move along with their heavy burdens, which are held in place by a woolen girdle around the chest.

I liked the Tibetans enormously. They are quite different from the Chinese, with whom, despite the close quarters in which they live, they have hardly anything in common. Against the background of a bustling throng of small Chinese traders, all uniformly clad in dark blue so that no individual stands out, your eye cannot help being caught by these handsome, gentle giants, caravanners or nomads who have come in from the interior to sell their wool and buy tea with the proceeds. They move slowly through the crowd, dwarfing it, their massive, muscular frames lounging along with an easy athletic gait. In appearance they are not in the least like the Chinese. With their deeply tanned complexions, almond eyes, prominent cheekbones, and noses which are often aquiline, they might almost be American Indians. Except for the lamas and for certain laymen who shave their heads, the Tibetans wear their hair

either long or in a braid wound around their heads and embellished with a complicated pattern of lesser braids which make the whole thing look like some sort of crown. They often wear a huge conical felt hat, whose shape varies according to the district they come from; sometimes its peak supports a kind of mortarboard from which dangles a thick woolen fringe. In order to prevent their hats being blown away, they attach them to their heads with the long braid which I have just described, and which has to be unwound for the purpose. In their left ear they wear a heavy silver ring decorated with a huge ornament of either coral or turquoise.

Their costume is not elaborate. It normally consists only of a *shuba*, a long, capacious robe with wide, elongated sleeves which hang almost to the ground. This is caught up at the waist by a woolen girdle, so that its skirts reach only to the knees and its upper folds form an enormous circular pocket round its wearer's chest. This is called the *ampa*, and in it are stowed a wide range of impedimenta—an eating bowl, a bag of *tsampa*, and many other small necessities. Many *shubas* are made of wool, either the plain gray wool that they spin in Sikang or the splendid, warm, soft stuff from Lhasa, dyed a rich dark red. The nomads, on the other hand, generally wear a sheepskin *shuba*, hand-sewn and crudely tanned in butter, with the fleece on the inside. The town-dwelling Tibetans, prosperous merchants for the most part, supplement this garment with cotton or woolen drawers and a cotton or silk undershirt with long sleeves, but the nomads normally wear nothing at all underneath it, though in winter they sometimes put on sheepskin drawers. The Tibetans hardly ever do their *shubas* up over their chests. The right shoulder and arm are almost always left free, and when they are on the march or at work the whole top part of the robe is allowed to slip down so that it is supported only by the belt. This leaves them naked above the waist and clad in a very odd-looking sort of skirt below it. They hardly feel the cold at all and in the depth of winter, heedless of frost or snow or wind, they trudge imperturbably along with their bosoms bared to

the icy blast. Their feet, too, are bare inside their great high boots. These have soft soles of raw, untanned leather; the loose-fitting leg of the boot, which may be red or black or green, has a sort of woolen garter around the top of it which is fastened to the leg above the knee with another, very brightly colored strip of woolen material.

The Tibetan women, tall, well-proportioned, and graceful, are in general not less impressive than the men. They have the same prominent cheekbones, the same almond eyes. They look nice, and they also sound nice; their deep, sultry voices could hardly be more different from the shrill, strident flutings of the singsong Chinese girls, which seldom fall very beguilingly on European ears. At Kangting most of the Tibetan women wore their long, jet-black hair in a braid twisted round and round until it made a sort of turban. Being women, they had broken up this somber, formal mass by interlacing it with strands of red and green wool, thus making a striped and garish halo which set off their dark, sunburned faces very well indeed. Further north, up in the Teko territory, they twist their hair into a fringe of very long, very narrow braids which make them look as if they were wearing a veil over their heads; these braids are gathered behind their backs and end in a long horsetail of black hair and strands of black wool. Standing on the terrace outside her house, her slender figure closely enveloped in her *shuba*, a Tibetan woman looks like a medieval princess.

Outwardly and inwardly, she and her sisters differ in every way from the small, willowy, unapproachable Chinese women in their characterless, ill-cut uniforms of blue, the graceless fatigue dress of modern China. (It will be clear to the reader that I am describing the female population of the interior, not the elegant expatriates of Hongkong and Shanghai.) But of course in China a woman inherits an immemorial tradition of domestic serfdom, of automatic subjection to her lord and master, whereas in Tibet she is a free agent, who works very hard but who is allowed—and does not hesitate to take—plenty of initiative in running her house (or her tent) and is never

afraid of speaking her own mind. She wears much the same clothes as the men. Her *shuba*—as long, anyhow, as she is leading a sedentary life—is not kilted up; it is moreover, fastened at the throat and shows off her figure. The dangling sleeves are rolled up to her wrists, so that their blue silk lining stands out brightly, like an exaggerated cuff, against the drabber background of the robe itself.

The nomad women, on the other hand, wear, like their men-folk, coarse sheepskin *shubas*. When they go to work on the land they, too, let the top part of the garment fall around their waists, baring in all innocence their strong shoulders and proud breasts to the gaze of the passer-by. Fashionable Tibetan ladies, on the other hand, wear underneath their *shubas* a voluminous shift of red or green silk with long sleeves which show at their wrists. As for Tibetan children, they can only be described as adorable, especially when they are very small. They wear, even in the coldest weather, either nothing at all or alternatively a miniature sheepskin *shuba* which, bulging unnaturally round the miniature bipeds, makes them look like overgrown little chickens.

The men and the women are equally keen on jewelry, by which I mean heavy, but often very finely worked, silver gew-gaws: enormous earrings, necklaces, rings, amulets embossed with complicated pictorial designs which, like so much Central Asian art, are often inspired by animals. The women's best necklaces offer a good guide to the Tibetan taste in jewelry: enormous lumps of blood-red coral; lovely blue turquoises; huge beads of amber; "Tibetan pearls," locally known as *zi*.

These "pearls" are a kind of oblong-shaped agate, olive-gray or café au lait in color but laced with black or chocolate-colored veins which generally have a white border and are always roughly circular, so that the stone has something of the same aspect as a human eye. The value of the "pearls" is determined by their conformation and by the pattern of the veins. The commonest types are oblong, comprising (as it were) two eyes with one ring round each eyeball; if there are two rings, and especial-

ly if one of them is slightly scalloped, the stone's value is greatly increased. These stones are very hard; a knife makes no impression on them. The best are worth a great deal of money, but unfortunately there are a lot of fakes about. A German traveler took home some genuine specimens and had them copied and manufactured in bulk, so that today Tibet is flooded with imitation "pearls," all made (in Germany) of plastic.

On the coral market, once dominated by the pink coral from Formosa, the most popular shade is now blood-red, which comes from Italy.

You notice the natural good taste of the Tibetans in even their most ordinary belongings: their big, odd-looking boots, in which leather of several different colors is used with the happiest effect; their belts and garters, whose design is always original and never ugly; their purses and tinderboxes, overlaid with finely worked silver. It is the same with their weapons: the long knife which they use for practically everything, the great broadsword thrust diagonally through their belt, the musket with a long forked rest attached to its barrel—everything in this primitive armory is treated as an *objet d'art* and embellished with silverwork and with uncut coral or turquoise. Even their humblest household utensils—the nomad's wooden bowl, beautifully shaped and often lined with silver; the charming teacups, with lids shaped like little pagodas and decorated with coral and silver; the teapots and the beer flagons; the big copper braziers on which the tea is kept hot; the richly colored carpets; the simple furniture—the Tibetans allow nothing to look dull, let alone ugly. I often used to see, in the kitchen of an ordinary lamasery, huge, fantastic saucepans and kettles which, by the perfection of their design, could fairly claim to rank as works of art.

And of course one should not forget the real, the deliberate works of art: the lifesize images, the statuettes of gilded copper, the splendid paintings on silk, all those inspired manifestations of religious art of which the West is beginning to know something and which play so dominant a part in Far Eastern aes-

therics. Tibetan art may have its roots in the cultures of China and India, but it has developed a distinctive and easily recognizable character of its own. There can, I think, be very few races in whom the artistic sense, deriving almost wholly from religious inspiration, is so acute and, far from being the prerogative of one small class, is a common heritage of the whole community.

Chapter 15. FRONTIER TROUBLES

IT WOULD not be possible to tell my story, such as it is, without some reference to the political relations between Chinese and Tibetans in the little buffer state of Sikang, to the lack of affection (to put it mildly) of the latter for the former, and to the inability of the Chinese government to maintain any form of effective control over the province. A brief survey of the history of this region may prove helpful to the reader.

Frontier troubles are a chronic form of political malady all over the world, and the Sino-Tibetan frontier provides no exception to this rule. We have it on the authority of Chinese historians that, a hundred years before the Christian era began, the Tibetans had established themselves in the territories which today form the provinces of Sikang and Tsinghai. At that time Chinese suzerainty was asserted only by the bestowal of Chinese titles on the Tibetan chieftains, whose executive powers were not interfered with; this delicate form of vassalage provided a formula which was equally satisfactory from the point of view of imperial prestige and Tibetan independence. It was not until very much later—the end of the seventeenth century—that the territories were annexed by the early Manchu emperors in ac-

cordance with their policy of unifying the whole of China, and even then annexation, though a fact on paper, was largely a fiction in practice. In those days Buddhism, which had gained a strong hold over most of Central Asia, had been adopted by the Manchu Dynasty as their official religion, and the emperors even posed as protectors of the Tibetan Church.

Although there was a short military campaign, as a result of which Chinese garrisons were established at Tatsienlu, at Batang (Paan), and at key points along the road to Lhasa, Peking formally recognized and even proclaimed the Dalai Lama as the sole temporal sovereign authority in Tibet. The Manchus contented themselves with appointing to Lhasa two special commissioners, called *ambans*, in whom were vested powers to influence decisively the selection of all future reincarnations of the Dalai Lama. By way of reparation, the Emperor regularly distributed handsome grants of money to the lamaseries and the local chieftains. These comparatively urbane relations between the two countries, which had unobtrusively given the Tibetan priesthood a vested interest in the Chinese administration, lasted until the Manchu Dynasty fell, and, while they lasted, Chinese armies from time to time entered Tibet on the pretext of protecting the country against Mongol invasions from Dzungaria. The Sino-Tibetan frontier was marked by the erection of a pillar on the Bum La, a pass which lies two and a half days' travel to the southwest of Batang; from there the frontier ran north along a line parallel to, and slightly west of, the Yangtze. All the territory to the west of this line was under the direct authority of the Dalai Lama, but to the east of it the petty chieftains of the local tribes retained, although they paid tribute to Peking, a considerable measure of independence.

These arrangements failed to survive the blow dealt, indirectly, to China's position in that part of the world by the British expedition to Lhasa in 1904. In order to offset the damage done to their interests by the treaty between England and Tibet, the Chinese set up about extending westwards the sphere of their direct control and began to colonize the country round

Batang. The Tibetans reacted vigorously. The Chinese governor was killed on his way to Chamdo and his army put to flight after an action near Batang; several missionaries were also murdered, and Chinese fortunes were at a low ebb when a special commissioner called Chao Yu-fong appeared on the scene.

Acting with a savagery which earned him the sobriquet of "The Butcher of Monks," he swept down on Batang, sacked the lamasery, pushed on to Chamdo, and, in a series of victorious campaigns which brought his army to the gates of Lhasa, re-established order and reassured Chinese domination over Tibet. In 1909 he recommended that Sikang should be constituted a separate province comprising thirty-six subprefectures with Batang as the capital. This project was not carried out until later, and then in a modified form, for the Chinese Revolution of 1911 brought Chao's career to an end and he was shortly afterwards assassinated by his compatriots.

The troubled early years of the Chinese Republic saw the rebellion of most of the tributary chieftains, a number of pitched battles between Chinese and Tibetans, and many strange happenings in which tragedy, comedy, and (of course) religion all had a part to play. In 1914 Great Britain, China, and Tibet met at the conference table to try and restore peace, but this conclave broke up after failing to reach agreement on the fundamental question of the Sino-Tibetan frontier. This, since about 1918, has been recognized for practical purposes as following the course of the Upper Yangtze. In these years the Chinese had too many other preoccupations to bother about reconquering Tibet. However, things gradually quieted down, and in 1927 the province of Sikang was brought into being, but it consisted of only twenty-seven subprefectures instead of the thirty-six visualized by the man who conceived the idea. China had lost, in the course of a decade, all the territory which the Butcher had overrun.

Since then Sikang has been relatively peaceful, but this short synopsis of the province's history makes it easy to understand how precarious this state of affairs is bound to be. Chinese con-

trol was little more than nominal; I was often to have first-hand experience of its ineffectiveness. In order to govern a territory of this kind it is not enough to station, in isolated villages separated from each other by many days' journey, a few unimpressive officials and a handful of ragged soldiers. The Tibetans completely disregarded the Chinese administration and obeyed only their own chiefs. One very simple fact illustrates the true status of Sikang's Chinese rulers: nobody in the province would accept Chinese currency, and the officials, unable to buy anything with their money, were forced to subsist by a process of barter.

Chapter 16. ELEMENTS OF BUDDHISM

KANGTING is rightly called "The Gateway to Tibet." There can be very few other places in the world where the transition between two races, two cultures, and two religions is made so brusquely.

On the way from Yaan to Kangting one passes nothing but Chinese villages, hears nothing but Chinese spoken, sees only Chinese temples. The few Tibetans that one meets are transients who have made the journey to Yaan to buy tea but are eager to get back to the mountains and valleys of their homeland. But once one is west of Kangting, he has finished with China. Henceforth only Tibetan is spoken, only Tibetans are to be seen. Even the landscape alters. The religious monuments are all Buddhist, the temples are all lamaseries. Chinese money ceases to circulate, and the only Chinese one meets are officials or soldiers or little merchants, all seemingly lost in a land which they do not understand and in which they keep to themselves.

living in the Chinese fashion, having as little as possible to do with the weird and (to them) barbarous world around them, beings isolated and benighted in the empty immensity of the high plateaus.

Kangting is the point at which two worlds touch. It is a good place to make one's first direct contact with the religion which has left so deep a mark upon the life of Tibet. Its streets are full of red-robed lamas; in and around the town are dozens of lama-series, with their white *chörtens* and their prayer plays, and often, in the silent hours of darkness, you hear the long, low blasts of the great ceremonial trumpets and the melancholy notes of the oboes. This music, so sad and yet so simple, seems to express the very soul of Tibet.

It is a country where religion rules men's minds, pervades and shapes their lives. It is no exaggeration to say that Tibet is, except perhaps for India, the most religious country in the world. One cannot attempt to describe it without describing the main essentials of its faith.

Lamaism, which exists only in Tibet and Mongolia, is a specialized form of religion, an offshoot of the main corpus of the Buddhist faith. Although it differs greatly, especially in externals, from Buddhism as practiced in Ceylon, Cambodia, and elsewhere, it derives its virtue—however dissimilar its rites and even its beliefs may be—from the same source: from the doctrines of Buddha and from the fundamental principles which he himself laid down.

Buddha (who was, it is perhaps hardly necessary to point out, a real person) lived in India in the seventh century B.C. Unlike most men who have founded a religion, he never claimed to be either an emissary or a son of the Deity, but only a human being who—having, unaided, solved the problems of sorrow and deliverance—dedicated his life to sharing this secret with his fellow men. It was only later that his disciples deified him. This problem of deliverance, which obsesses the Hindu mind, is linked with the equally fundamental idea of transmigration. The life we live is not the gift of a god, but merely an episode

in a sequence of different lives, an installment in an endless serial. We have lived before, we shall live again; from birth to the death which follows it, from death to another birth, the thread of our personal existence runs on, linking each life to the next.

The sequence of these lives is not fortuitous. It is controlled by the law of *karmm*, which is merely an extension to the immaterial world of the law of causality, which has long been recognized in the material one. In each life a man's share of grief and joy is determined by the amount of good or evil that he did in the life before it, and his conduct in his current life will decide the kind of existence which will follow it. In this way happiness, or the failure to achieve it, are due, not to the arbitrary decrees of a god, but to a man's own actions. This is a rational and a consoling creed, wholly free—since it makes us directly responsible for our own destinies—from the apathy and fatalism which are often charged against it. A third conception, characteristic of and integral to Buddhism, is merely the rationalization of something which everyone can see for himself, to wit, that suffering is inherent in life, is indeed one of life's chief characteristics, dogging our footsteps from the moment of birth to the moment of death, despite fleeting and illusory moments of happiness. If a man believes that suffering is a part of life and that for him—since he is always going to be reincarnated after death—suffering will never cease, he has the strongest of motives to escape from this terrible treadmill, to achieve salvation by meritorious conduct which will progressively lessen his burdens in the future.

Buddha was able to bring to the problem of man's unending dilemma a lucid and precise solution, because he discerned the starting point of the chain of cause and effect which leads from one life of suffering to the next. This starting point is desire. Every desire inspires action to satisfy it; every action involves a man in fresh contacts with the world, and these awake new desires. At death it is desire—the desire for more life—which launches the vital spark into another existence and keeps the treadmill turning. To achieve deliverance a man must suppress

his desires; with them will go the desire for more life. When he is completely detached from the world, he will stop living, as a lamp which has run out of oil stops burning. He will have attained the supreme tranquillity of nirvana, free from desire and free, equally, from the penalties attendant on rebirth.

This doctrine, the core of Buddhist teaching, was bound to leave the great mass of believers unsatisfied, for only a select few of them could attain salvation, and its rather arid asceticism repressed the human heart's instinctive longing for mysteries and marvels. So, about the beginning of the Christian era, a new form of Buddhism, known as "The Great Vehicle," emerged. The former conception of the wise man striving to attain nirvana was replaced by that of the Bodhisattva, a being who renounces the peace of nirvana to devote himself to the salvation of mankind by taking on himself the burden of their sufferings. This goal could be reached by all, whether they were monks or mere laymen.

Buddhism continued to evolve and develop until, in about the fifth or sixth century A.D., a new Vehicle was recognized—the Tantric Vehicle or Vehicle of the Diamond. Although Western minds find its conception disconcerting, it was in fact the logical outcome of centuries of religious speculation. When one has grasped that the world is a void, that nothing exists except thought, and that thought is the Absolute and the world only its reflection, one is drawn to the conclusion that all the phenomena of the cosmos are closely interrelated. Prayers are no longer offered to a divinity who is distinct from mankind, for mankind is part of the Absolute, hence the practice, during meditation, of visualizing a divinity in order to identify oneself with it. This accounts for the multiplicity of the Tibetan gods. Ignorant people believe in their reality and credit them with powers for good or evil, but enlightened people (and there are many in Tibet) know that they are only an illusion, and thus in accordance with traditional Buddhist doctrine.

From this conception derive various rites which often seem ridiculous to Westerners. Tantrism, like Brahmanism, has al-

ways attributed a magical significance to certain mystical patterns and formulas. These are reproduced in speech or in writing all over Tibet. Since all the phenomena of the cosmos are comprehended in the Absolute, every gesture and every word makes an impact on its totality. Words have the power of influencing the world, and, if the formulas are repeated with the mind fixed on their true meaning, they act as agents of the creative imagination.

It is not even necessary to speak the formulas, for the written word is no less powerful than the spoken, and this is the justification for what Westerners call "prayer wheels." The lama who turns his prayer wheel is not praying *himself*, he is releasing the power contained in the formulas printed on the wheel. This power can be released even if the lama is thinking about nothing at all, even indeed if the wheel is turned by the wind or by running water.

The doctrines of the Tantric Vehicle dominated the form of Buddhism which was introduced into Tibet in the seventh century. What sort of conditions did it find there? It is obvious that a people's mentality and religious beliefs are influenced by the sort of country they live in and the sort of life they lead there. Buddhism could never develop in Tibet along the same lines as in the warm, benign climate of Ceylon. Tibet is like no other country in the world; for those who do not know it, it is impossible to form a just conception of its grandeur, of the wild immensity of its desolate uplands, its mountain peaks, its tremendous gorges. Apart from a few populated valleys, it is a vacuum, a bare protuberance on the earth's crust where man, encompassed by the hostile forces of nature, is a mere cipher.

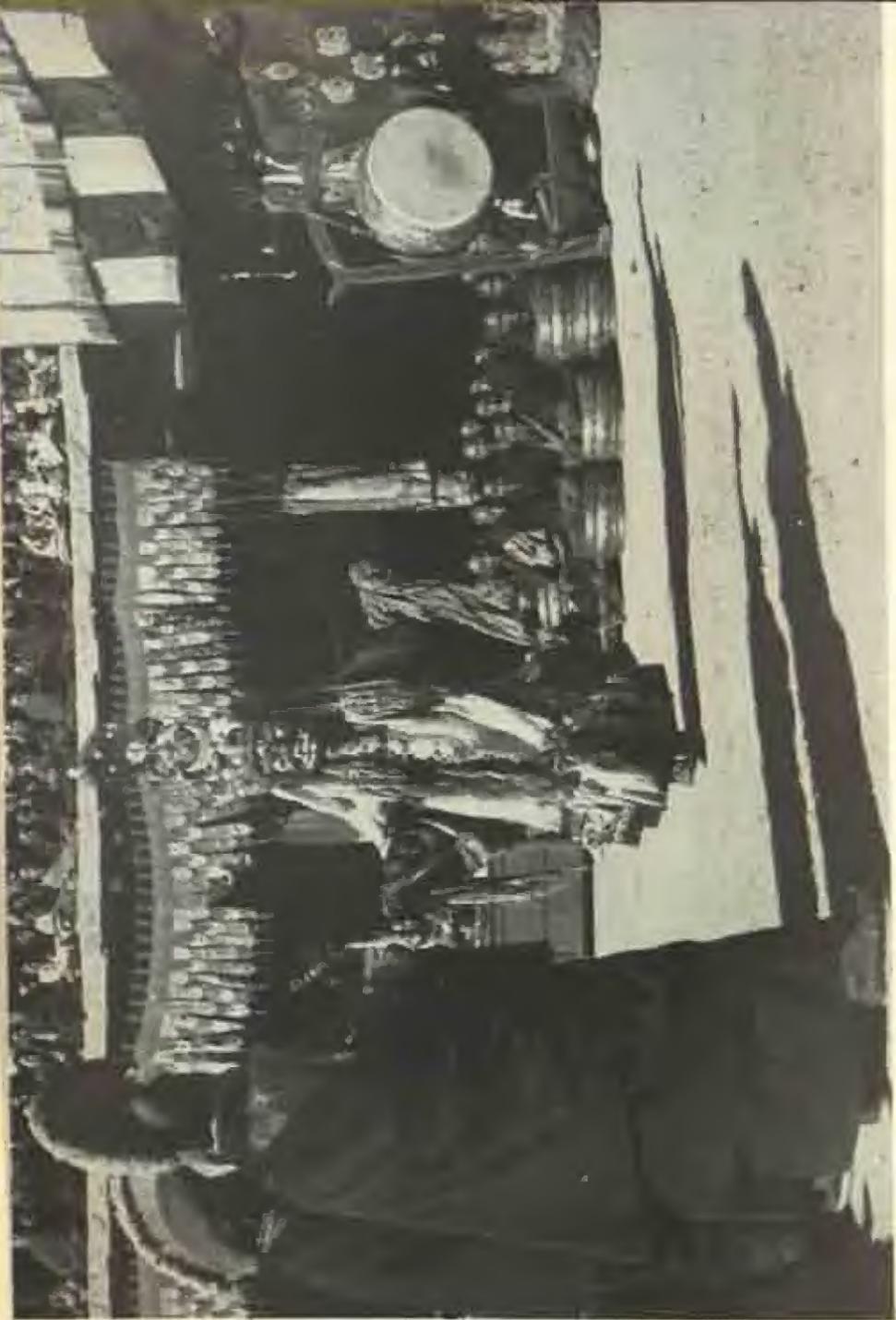
The country had, before the seventh century, developed a form of religion well suited to the needs of its scattered population of mountaineers and herdsmen. This was shamanism, the worship of good and bad spirits, who had to be honored or propitiated with sacrifices. So Buddhism, when it came to Tibet, met with strong opposition; the demons of shamanism were strong enough to prevent the new cult from spreading. Bud-



Lamas blowing radongs

High lama and his attendants. The parasol is the emblem of power.





Religious dance at Kantsé—the King of Hell

dhism might, indeed, have disappeared altogether had not King Kri-strong-det-san, in A.D. 747, summoned from India the famous teacher Padma Sambhava, a leading exponent of the Tantric doctrines. This sage was a potent magician. Armed with his ritual scepter, he embarked on an all-out campaign against the evil spirits and in the end got the better of them; but he realized that it was hopeless to try and cure the Tibetans of their taste for the supernatural, and thus Lamaism came into being as a result of the fusion of Tantric Buddhism with shamanism, Padma Sambhava being to this day regarded as its founder.

One of the institutions of Lamaism which is imperfectly understood in the West is what we generally, but misleadingly, call the Living Buddhas. This is a meaningless appellation. These beings are *Trju-kus*, or manifestations in human guise of personages—men or gods—who have left the world. Although this conception is an ancient one in Buddhist lore, Living Buddhas were not officially recognized until the seventeenth century, when the fifth Dalai Lama discovered, under divine guidance, that he was the reincarnation of Chenrezi, long venerated as the savior of Tibet. The Panchen Lama, head of the great monastery of Trashí Lumper, was identified as the emanation of another famous Bodhisattva called Eupamé, and before long every lamasery was presided over by a *Trju-ku*, who was either the reincarnation of a well-known historical figure or, more modestly, of the last abbot of the place. The Living Buddhas are almost always men of great benignity, deeply versed in Buddhist lore. I formed a warm friendship with several of them.

There is no rivalry between the various sects of lamas. They are generally differentiated only by the identity of their founders, by their choice of a protective divinity, or by some nicety in their interpretation of doctrine. They do not compete with each other, and Lamaism has never been rent by the disputes, let alone by the sanguinary wars, which have sullied the history of the Christian Churches.

The last peculiarity of Lamaism is the politico-social nature which it confers on religion and for which no analogy can be

found elsewhere in the world. The life of every Tibetan is dominated by religious preoccupations. He is conscious of being surrounded by demons who can be appeased by certain rites and ceremonies. Only the lamas have the knowledge and the authority to perform these, and this gives them a status of supremacy. Moreover, in a country so sparsely populated, the lamaseries are far the most important communal centers, often housing several thousand monks. The average Tibetan town consists of a large monastery with a few peasants' houses and a market clustering round it. The lamaseries are rich, and when a peasant needs butter or *tampa* or silver, the lamas are always ready to help him. It was therefore inevitable that, in a country organized on feudal lines, power should have been concentrated in the hands of the leaders of these great religious communities. They have used their power wisely and humanely. Tibet, where social harmony prevails and wars have been rare, deserves to rank as one of the best governed countries in the world.

Part Four

CARAVANS AND LAMAS

Chapter 17. BRICK TEA AND TSAMPA.

I HAD been in Kangting for three weeks and had still, in spite of strenuous efforts, failed to get in touch with a caravan bound for Kantse, the next destination of importance on my route. The spring is the worst possible season for traveling in Tibet. It had been raining and snowing solidly for a fortnight, and the mountains were once more covered with a thick white mantle. All caravans were held up at the foot of the Hairsushan, a pass which lies a few days' travel north of Kangting. The weather was not particularly cold—the temperature was only a degree or two below freezing—but it was chilly and damp and thoroughly disagreeable.

I made the most of the delay by paying long visits to the lamaseries in the town; they were the first I had seen, and everything about them was of interest. In all there are seven at Kangting, but none of them is particularly important, as the largest only houses sixty monks, a trivial total by Tibetan standards. Two of the lamaseries belong to the Gelupa sect, two to the Sakyapa, and three to the Gnimapa. This last sect, "the Sect of the Old Ones," goes back to Padma Sambhava, the founder of

Lamaism, and has never been reformed. The Sakyapas, who date from the eleventh century, enjoyed at one time a period of great prosperity, when their chief lama was the temporal ruler of Tiber. The Gelupa, or "Virtuous," sect was reformed in the fifteenth century by Tsong-kha-pa and is today the most powerful in Tibet, for both the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama belong to it.

It is a fallacy to suppose that Tsong-kha-pa wanted to convert Lamaism back to orthodox Buddhism. He merely tried to carry out the disciplinary reforms which were necessary at that period. He made celibacy compulsory for the whole priesthood; up till then, in the unreformed sects, only those who had been ordained were sworn to chastity, the lesser clergy being allowed to marry. Otherwise the doctrinal and ritual differences between the reformed and the unreformed sects are insignificant. People sometimes refer to the Gelupas as "Yellow Lamas" and to the rest as "Red Lamas"; this, too, is a fallacy. All priests, whatever sect they belong to, wear the same garments of coarse material, brick-red or garnet-red in color; these consist of a voluminous robe tied round the waist with a woolen girdle, a sleeveless jacket which leaves the arms bare, a togalike vestment called the *zen*, and the usual heavy Tibetan boots. The head is closely shaved and is generally bare, though during ritual observances a hat is worn; it is only by the color of this hat that the reformed sects, who wear a yellow one, can be distinguished from the unreformed, who wear a red one.

On March 21 Father Yan appeared at the mission with two Tibetans who were starting out with a caravan to Kantse next day. After the usual bargaining, I arranged to travel with them, and early next morning, after saying good-by to the kindly missionaries at the North Gate, I climbed onto my overloaded pony and rode off at the far-from-spanking pace which yaks impose on those who travel with them.

A fair number of European travelers have come up to Kangting from Szechwan or Yunnan to sniff the air of Tibet; but for them Kangting was a goal, a terminus, and few have ventured

beyond it along the lonely trails that lead to the Tibetan uplands. For even fewer has Kangting represented, not the end, but the beginning of an adventure. Once you are outside the North Gate, you say good-by to Chinese civilization and its amenities and you begin to lead a different kind of life altogether. Although on paper the wide territories to the north of the city form part of the Chinese provinces of Sikang and Tsinghai, the real frontier between China and Tibet runs through Kangting, or perhaps just outside it. The empirical line which Chinese cartographers, more concerned with prestige than with accuracy, draw on their maps bears no relation to reality.

It is perfectly obvious that, in an ethnological, a religious, and a linguistic sense, these two provinces form part of Tibet, and their geographical affinity to that country is no less apparent. The great mountain ranges and the high plateaus which form the watersheds of the Yalung, the Yangtze, the Salween, and the Mekong extend without any major variations, and at roughly the same altitude as that of central Tibet, until at last they meet the formidable barrier of the Himalayas. In the same way the deserts of Tsinghai foreshadow the empty, snow-covered uplands of Western Tibet. You have only to look at the map of Central Asia to recognize the essential geographical unity of the whole land mass of Tibet, and to see how artificial are the political boundaries which man has sought to impose on it. No frontier has been more often drawn and redrawn than that between Tibet proper and those parts of it annexed by China, for the simple reason that this frontier corresponds to nothing at all, its only purpose being to separate, in the light of arbitrary and ephemeral political considerations, a population of which all other considerations emphasize the fundamental unity.

I was thinking of all this as I set out along the road which follows the bank of the Tse Chu. The road is reasonably well maintained, for it leads to some hot springs, about five miles from Kangting, which are a favorite resort of the Chinese. Here a few

dilapidated pavilions house baths full of extremely hot and sulphurous water. The concrete walls of a deserted roadhouse were beginning to crumble, afflicted by that mysterious rot which seems to attack all modern buildings in China. I crossed the river by a wooden bridge and found that the road came to an end on the further bank—or dwindled, rather, to a mule track, very picturesque and very rough. The first corner hid the roadhouse from view, and with it, unregretted by me, disappeared all trace of the civilization of which it was the unattractive symbol.

I caught up with the caravan just as it was halting for the night. This was my first camp with Tibetans; I thoroughly enjoyed it, and was initiated into the age-old routine which from then on was so largely to dominate my life.

They had stopped at a grassy stretch beside the river bank, and the animals were quickly relieved of their loads and packsaddles. The yaks, mules, and ponies wandered off in search of grazing. The men stacked the loads so that they formed a wall around three sides of a square; since they were all composed of bales of brick tea, very compact and symmetrical, the wall gave excellent shelter from the wind. Meanwhile one of the Tibetans had drawn water from the river, another had collected firewood and dried yak's dung, and a third was making a fireplace with three big stones. In no time at all, a great caldron of tea was brewing.

I was constantly amazed by the skill with which the caravan-men got a fire going whatever the conditions were, even if it was pouring with rain and the wood was damp. With their tinderbox, an indispensable item of equipment in Tibet, they lit a bundle of moss which they had carefully kept dry, then brought a huge pair of leather bellows into action, and very soon the flames were crackling away. Yak dung, which they used whenever there was no wood to be had, is a splendid form of fuel, burning with a clear and steady flame. Brick tea is made by methods only distantly related to those employed in China or Ceylon. When the water boils, a great handful of the stuff is

crumbled into it and allowed to stew for between five and ten minutes, until the whole infusion is so opaque that it looks almost black. At this stage a pinch of salt is added; the Tibetans always put salt, never sugar, in their tea. I have been told that they sometimes add a little soda, in order to give the beverage a pinkish tinge, but I never saw this done in Sikang. They very seldom, on the other hand, drink tea without butter in it. If you are at home, you empty the saucepan into a big wooden churn, straining the tea through a colander made of reed or horsehair. Then you drop a large lump of butter into it, and, after being vigorously stirred, this brew is transferred to a huge copper teapot and put on a brazier to keep it hot. When you are traveling, you do not normally take a churn with you, so everyone fills his wooden bowl with tea, scoops a piece of butter out of a basket, puts it in the bowl, stirs the mixture gently with his finger, and, finally, drinks the tea.

Apart from tea, *tsampa* is the staple, indeed often the only, diet of the Tibetans. It is a kind of flour made from roasted barley. This is how you eat it. You leave a little buttered tea in the bottom of your bowl and put a big dollop of *tsampa* on top of it. You stir gently with the forefinger, then knead with the hand, meanwhile twisting your bowl round and round until you finish up with a large, dumplinglike object which you proceed to ingest, washing it down with more tea. The whole operation demands a high degree of manual dexterity, and you need a certain amount of practical experience before you can judge correctly how much *tsampa* goes with how much tea. Until you get these proportions right the end product is apt to turn into either a lump of desiccated dough or else a semiliquid paste which sticks to your fingers. Sometimes you lace this preparation with a form of powdered milk, made from curds which have been dried in the sun.

The whole process, in a country where nobody bothers much about washing, has the incidental advantage that, however dirty your hands may be when you embark on it, they are generally quite clean by the time you have done. In the early stages

my *tsampa* was mixed for me by Elie, the Chinese-Tibetan-aboriginal half-breed who combined the duties of cook, servant, and groom, and I used to be appalled when I saw the splendid fellow kneading my staple diet with the same pair of hands (never in any circumstances washed) which he used for blowing his nose, collecting yak dung, scratching his head, squashing lice, and many other functional purposes. But after a bit, when I had come to terms with my new way of life, it seemed the most natural thing in the world. And anyhow, it was not long before I was mixing my own *tsampa*.

Chapter 18. THE SPELL OF JARA

ELIE, AN agreeable rascal, had been engaged for me by Father Yan. He spoke no European language and this left me no excuse for not learning the dialect of Sikkang. I had studied classical Tibetan in France, and it was of course invaluable for reading Buddhist texts or conversing with learned lamas. But the patois of the caravanmen bore little resemblance to pure Tibetan, and now I had to set about mastering it.

Darkness had fallen when we finished our meal that first night, but we stayed on for a little while round the fire, talking and smoking our pipes. The caravan was made up of lamas belonging to one of the lower orders of the priesthood, who were taking a consignment of tea to the monastery of Kantse, some of it for the use of the monks and some for their own commercial purposes. In Tibet this sort of active interest in trade is perfectly compatible with a life dedicated to religion, although it is true that you will never find a high-ranking lama engaged in such enterprises. They are left to junior priests who in this respect fulfill much the same purposes as the lay brothers in European monasteries. Throughout the journey, as a matter of fact, my

companions were dressed as laymen; it was only when we got to Kantse that they put on their robes and I realized their true status.

I had, however, already been impressed by their piety. Our leading mule bore the religious emblem which is associated with caravans and which consists of a big ball of multicolored bits of cloth with sacred texts printed on them and a staff with a trident on the end of it, its three prongs representing the Buddhist trinity of Buddha, Dharma (the Law), and Sangha (the Community). In camp this tutelary emblem was placed on top of the loads. The lamas never drank tea without taking a ladle and scattering a few drops towards each of the five quarters of the Universe (the fifth is its center). Every morning they made a burned offering of strongly scented herbs to the gods; every evening the singsong chanting of their prayers lulled me to sleep as I lay beside them round the campfire.

The process of retiring for the night is not, in Tibet, a complex one. You spread out on the ground some coarse felt rugs which by day serve as padding under the packsaddles of the yaks; then you undo the woolen belt with which your *shuba* is buckled at the waist and lie down, using the *shuba* as bed-clothes. When it rains, you merely pull a saddlecloth or a sheep-skin over your head. I was not, at that stage, sufficiently hardened to sleep out of doors in wet clothes, and I was glad to take refuge every evening in my little tent, which was pitched on the outskirts of our camp. Everyone was soon fast asleep, leaving only the mastiffs to keep guard; these were chained up near the loads.

I found the next two days a bit of an ordeal. A fine rain, which soon changed to snow, fell relentlessly, and my raincoat did not protect me from being soaked and frozen as I rode slowly along. One of my Tibetan boots had rubbed my heel, so it was out of the question to keep warm by walking. The going got very difficult. The track consisted of a sort of stairway cut out of the rock which zigzagged up and down the mountainside, and the animals could make only very slow

progress. My pack horse lost his balance and finished up at the bottom of a ravine, and we had to take his load off to get him up to the track again. The whole caravan moved at a snail's pace, for the animals were always bunching and stopping altogether on particularly difficult sections of the track, and everyone had to wait until the muleteers sorted things out and got them moving again. Our caravan consisted of only twenty-two mules and ponies, but we traveled for several hours in company with another caravan of some forty yaks. It is quite common for two smallish parties, such as ours were, to join forces so as to be better able to look after themselves if anything untoward occurs.

We passed a little village, after which the track became even harder to negotiate. Two of our mules, completely exhausted, foundered and could not get up again. They were unloaded and we tried to get them on their feet, but after a series of attempts had failed it was obvious that they were done for, and the poor creatures were left by the side of the path to add their bones to the countless whitening skeletons with which Tibetan trails are strewn.

Snow now lay everywhere, and we moved forward through a mist so dense one could not even see the head of the caravan. Every now and then one got a glimpse of a towering rock face plastered with snow or of a tremendous chasm—a wild, forbidding, awe-inspiring sight. About noon both the going and the weather improved; the snow fell less implacably, the sun shone palely through it. We halted in a wide, grassy glade. I cleared a space in the snow and pitched my tent. I was frozen and exhausted but soon, to my great relief, the sun came out brightly and I was able to warm myself and dry my clothes.

The next day we stayed where we were, for the snow lay deep and barred our way. The weather continued to improve, everything dried out, and I spent a pleasant day sun-bathing and improving my command of Tibetan with the help of Elie. I also managed to establish diplomatic relations with the two enormous black mastiffs attached to the caravan.

In the end we spent three days in that glade, because the animals had wandered off into the hills in search of grazing and the men had a hard job rounding them up. It was a miracle to me how they managed to collect them all. Ahead of us, in the direction of the Jara pass, we could see a high mountain with a jagged peak. The camp was a delightful place, and the lamas were the gayest and friendliest companions imaginable. Several times a day they collected round the fire, drank buttered tea, and then chanted their slow litanies while the men of the other caravan told their beads.

But at last, on the evening before our departure, the animals were rounded up and hobbled to a long yak-hair rope. A Tibetan lit some aromatic herbs, put them in a big copper ladle, and went around all the animals as though with a censer. At dawn we set off for the pass. The weather was fine and the track, winding through little woods and stretches of heath, was a great improvement on the previous stage. All of a sudden I saw ahead of us the noble peak which we had first sighted from our camp in the glade. It made me eager to reach the top of the high pass which we were slowly approaching at the end of the valley. We camped at a height of about twelve thousand feet, near a huge mass of rock scarred by crevices and rising to a summit which was hidden by the mist. Ahead of us lay the path leading up to the pass. Another trail, which forked off to the right, led to Tanpa, and a small party of Chinese coolies followed it. They were the last men of their race that I was to see for a long time. We had left China far behind, and were in a country where nobody, since there were ponies and yaks to do the job, saw much point in acting as a beast of burden.

We moved off again at six o'clock on April 29 under a cloudless sky. The night had been cold but soon, by way of indirect compensation, the glaciers of Minya Konka were incandescent against a background of deep blue. I found good going on the frozen snow and kept ahead of the caravan; the animals floundered in the trampled slush along the track. I reached the neck of the pass about half-past eight and climbed a knoll which

overlooked the path. Behind me, under this amazing sky, the caravan wound in a dark and tenuous file across a smooth, limitless expanse of snow. In front of me, the great peak of Jara unveiled the frozen mask of her north face. I shall never forget that sight.

A little frozen lake glittered in the sunshine. We climbed a second, higher pass, and found on top of it a *la-tsa*, a religious monument which is a familiar sight on the trails of Tibet. It consisted of a huge cairn of stones, most of them carved with the inevitable *Om ma-ni pad-me hūm*. Multicolored pennons, printed with Buddhist texts, flew from tall lances projecting from the top of the cairn, and round its base were strewn the skulls of animals and the horns of sheep and yaks. One was constantly noticing the important part played by animals in Lamaism. We conscientiously conformed with custom, which demands that everyone as he crosses the pass must add a stone to the cairn. As they did this, the Tibetans scattered handfuls of scraps of paper to the four winds; stamped on each was a representation of *lung-ta*, the legendary horse who carries on his back the Jewel of Jewels and is a charm in whose protective efficacy everyone believes. At the same time they sent echoing round the mountains the great cry of joy and gratitude, "*Chu-so-so, tcha-tchal-lo!*" which means "homage to all the gods." There was something very touching about the devotion of these simple men to deities who symbolized the latent hostility of a harsh, cruel world.

On the far side of the pass we began to drop down, first over grassy slopes where snow still masked the path, through a gorge-like valley. To the left, our view of the great mountain became steadily clearer and we could see the tremendous ice walls on its northern face. Geographers know it as Jara, the highest peak to the north of Minya Konka, but the Tibetans always call it Sha-dja-ta. Presently the path once more became steep and rough, another of those rock staircases of which the caravan made heavy weather. There were places where we had to lead the animals one by one across particularly slippery stretches.

The valley here was densely wooded, but after several hours of difficult going we emerged into a much wider one, down which ran the Pan-chu. Crossing this, we halted and made camp on a grassy terrace shaded by trees.

It was a lovely place. The peaceful river valley was dominated by serried ranks of mountains, which stretched to the horizon and reminded me of the Pyrenees, but straight ahead of us everything else was blotted out by the great north face of Jara. Its beautifully proportioned peak is a huge, ice-clad pyramid, fringed with cornices and linked by gigantic buttresses of rock to the moraines above the pass. To the right, the crest is rockier and less precipitous, but the north face plunges sheer down in one awe-inspiring wall of ice, scarred by *séracs* and furrowed by *coulloirs*, to finish up among the sprawling debris in the bottom of our valley, only a short distance from the camp.

We were lucky in the weather; the towering peak stood out with exquisite effect against the deep blue sky. I had pitched my tent under a tree and could have stayed there forever, feasting my eyes on a spectacle which evoked so many mountaineering memories. The air was dry and stimulating. It was a joy to watch the play of sunlight on the mountaintops, the shadow deepening on the great wall of ice beneath them. I was attacked by the mild dementia to which mountaineers are so vulnerable, and spent hours working out possible lines of attack on this unclimbed peak. I felt pretty sure that a well-trained, well-equipped party could get to the top, and one or two of the approaches looked as though they ought not to be unduly difficult, though it would be an exacting climb at that great height. Towards evening, clouds came down and hid the tantalizing summit.

The journey down that valley was a rest cure. The path wound through the woods or dawdled across lowland where the spring flowers were beginning to appear. I often stopped to look back at Jara, for I was under the mountain's spell; framed between the walls of the valley, it seemed to gain in majesty as we got further away from it. At last the valley twisted, we

crossed the river by an old mossy wooden bridge, and Jara was seen no more. For a long way the path led downhill through more woodland, until we came to the ruins of a big fortified caravansary. Here the path forked, and we set off up a little side valley leading to the Keta pass. This was to prove the threshold of a new world.

Beyond it the whole landscape altered completely. We were now on the Tibetan plateau. Hills, grass-covered but treeless, rolled away before us in infinite succession; herds of yaks, horses and sheep grazed on their slopes. Here and there we saw the camps of the herdsmen, their big, black yak-hair tents spread-eagled like spiders. Up here there was much more traffic on the road. We met caravans, drovers, women on their way home to their huts or their tents. We went slowly on across the plateau, climbed a little pass, and saw houses in front of us. There was a tiny lamasery, too, with a lot of people bustling round it. This was the village of Taining.

Chapter 19. AN ALIEN WORLD

IT WAS AN odd little place. Its walls, three parts demolished, formed a square, enclosing a wide, bare, neglected piece of ground; here, looking completely lost, stood various Chinese administrative buildings. The market was in one corner of this great compound, a picturesque little trading place, the terminus of Taining's one and only street, on either side of which stood the poor houses of the Chinese and Tibetan merchants. The larger business concerns were established in more impressive flat-roofed houses outside the compound; we were lodged in one of these. While the Tibetans made themselves and their animals comfortable in the courtyard I found in a sheltered

corner of the balcony a pile of straw which made a splendid bed. It was a cold night, and next morning even the water inside the house was frozen.

We stayed two days at Taining (now officially Kienning), which gave me a chance to see something of life in a Tibetan village. The ground floor of our house consisted of a yard for the animals, surrounded by sheds for storing fodder or for housing the animals in bad weather; this was where our caravan was accommodated. A wooden ladder, made of a tree trunk with slots cut in it, led up to the balcony where I slept and to the proprietors' quarters, which comprised three rooms, built with thick beams of timber and painted ochre red. It was very dark indoors, the windows, on account of the cold, being tiny. The only form of chimney in the kitchen was a hole in the ceiling, so that the residents lived in a dense and peculiarly evil-smelling cloud of smoke. The big, flat, adobe roof did duty as a farm-yard, a threshing floor, and a place to stroll about on; above it, sacred pennons and prayer flags fluttered from long poles.

The chatelaine of this establishment was a well-developed Tibetan lady with a sociable manner and a strong sense of humor. I helped her roast some barley in the kitchen to make *tsampa* with, thus learning in some detail how this important operation is carried out (her children and I helped ourselves to some of the barley, which is delicious when it has been heated). The process works like this: a big round iron pan is placed on a hot fire, and into this is put a handful of grain which is stirred continuously with a sort of small broom made of twigs. As soon as the neural-colored husk of the grain splits and the paler berry inside it can be seen, you stop stirring. Meanwhile the eldest daughter—at least that was what happened here—operates a crude mill made of stone through which the barley is passed after roasting.

After the main meal of the day we—that is to say, our hostess, the two leaders of the caravan, Elie and I—settled down on the balcony for some polite conversation, to which my command of the language did not permit me to make a major contribution.

The sun was warm and, as we talked, everyone let down his *shuba* and embarked on a louse hunt in its well-stocked coverts. It was a very humane form of sport, since Buddhism forbids its adherents to take the life of any living creature, however humble; whenever, therefore, anyone found a louse he placed it tenderly on the floor beside him. Elie, unfortunately, had been a hanger-on of the Catholic mission in Kangting for some considerable time, called himself a Christian, and thought it would be a good idea to advertise his superior status by squashing his lice. It was all too clear from the horrified glances of those present that this was not quite the *beau geste* he had meant it to be.

We were closely watched by various honorary and non-human members of the household, among them a pair of choughs, with their red bills and legs, which lived next door to me on the balcony and were half tame. One of the charms of this strange country is the friendly terms on which the Tibetans live with wild animals, which are of course never hunted in Buddhist countries. Riding along on a pony, one often got quite close to them—hares, marmots, foxes, otters, wild asses, and once even a magnificent leopard. *Homo sapiens* did not worry them unduly, for they had been taught no reason to fear him.

I spent the whole of my second day at Taining in the small but influential lamasery which stood on the other side of the river behind a screen of trees. But before immersing myself in spiritual matters I had secular problems to solve. Butter and *tsampa* for the rest of the journey had to be procured, and in a small place like this the lamasery, with its far-flung sources of revenue, was the only place where you could get supplies. I was welcomed most hospitably by the bursar (as I suppose you might call him), a great strapping fellow with a handsome, a really handsome, wife. He received me in a well-appointed room hung with some fine paintings on silk. After the usual polite catechism over endless cups of tea—the questions can have varied very little since the Homeric era and must follow much the same sequence in every country in the world—about my age, my name, my place of origin, and my intended destination,

he took me off to some outbuildings where I got everything that I wanted without the slightest difficulty.

There we met an old lama. He was so delighted to find a foreigner taking an interest in his religion from other than hostile motives that he invited me to his monastery. Its main temple was a fine rectangular building, rather like a fortress and, like most sacred edifices in Tiber, colored brick red. On its high gilded roof, designed more in Chinese than in Tibetan style, stood the chief emblems of Buddhism: the big golden cylinders, symbolizing Buddha's kingship, the cone-shaped columns, and the wheel of the Law, flanked by two gazelles and representing Buddha's first sermon, which he preached in the Park of Gazelles at Sarnath, near Benares.

The interior of the temple was very dark and was decorated with murals and paintings on silk. The coffered ceiling was supported on wooden pillars, thick enough for a cathedral and covered with red and gold lacquer. The altar was laden with images of Buddha and other gods, with bowls full of thank offerings, butter lamps and *tor-mas*; these are sacrificial cakes shaped like tiny *chörtens* and made of colored butter. To the left of the altar stood the abbot's seat. Between the pillars the floor was covered with the carpets and hassocks on which the lamas sat when rites were celebrated.

A smaller temple, not far from the main one, was dedicated to the malevolent gods; you find a place of this kind in most lamaseries. I entered it through a sort of peristyle, from the ceiling of which hung the crudely stuffed hides of a yak and a mule—a common sight in such places and another reminder of the important part played by animals in Lamaism. Inside the shrine veils hung over most of the images. In the darkest corner a few butter lamps were burning before a statue of Do-dié-dji-dié, the tutelary demon of the Yellow sect to whom the temple belonged. This personage has nine heads, the principal one being that of a bull, and his thirty-four arms energetically and realistically embrace the female sprite with whom he is copulating. He did not, as he loomed up in the darkness, look particularly

endearing. Before him a lama gravely intoned his prayers, accompanying them by a slow, deliberate tattoo on a big drum hanging from a wooden frame. I suddenly felt as if I had been transported to an alien world which had drawn me irresistibly to itself, a world where everything had altered, where things no longer had the same value or words the same meaning, where reality had changed places with illusion. I stayed for a long time, not moving, squatting beside that calm-faced lama who lived on a different plane of existence. The strange, unreal place had me under its spell.

It was beginning to dawn on me that if in Tibet you do not behave like a tourist in a museum, if you make an effort to get *inside* the life of the place instead of being only a spectator, you cannot help undergoing a profound and unforgettable experience.

When I went out into the courtyard the light dazzled me. It seemed incongruous that there should still be a sun, mountains and flowers and trees, animals, and even men, all looking perfectly normal. But what, after all, do we mean by normal? Who can demarcate the frontier between illusion and reality?

A roofed balcony ran around the courtyard of the lamasery, and onto it opened the living quarters of the lamas. When I got deeper into Tibet, where some of the lamaseries are as big and populous as villages, I found that this was the usual arrangement. Everything was silent, every door was closed; it was the hour of contemplation. Except for my guide, none of the monks was to be seen. Only the solemn beat of the drum fell rhythmically upon the hushed, mysterious precincts.

On May 3 I woke before dawn. We loaded the animals and took the road as the sun was beginning to rise. As we moved away across the plateau the village of Taining faded into the morning mists. The view to the south was unforgettable. Towering above the pass of Che-to, Minya Konka's splendid pyramid of ice gleamed in the first rays of the sun, its spare outline of such striking simplicity, dwarfing everything else in that wild landscape. To the left of it there was another big mountain

with a blunter summit, and in the foreground—still lovely, but insignificant beside Minya Konka—stood my old friend Jara.

The track led us up and down through a wilderness of hills and broken plateaus. Spring had hardly reached these uplands as yet; snowdrifts still clung to slopes which the sun did not touch, but elsewhere the flowers, particularly edelweiss, were beginning to appear. Before long the pastures would be echoing with the sound of bells as the flocks and herds grazed slowly over them. A long downhill stretch brought us to a well-wooded valley where, after crossing the swift stream in the bottom of it, we halted at noon. While we were eating, Elie upset a bowl of scalding tea over my foot, raising blisters which were a nuisance for the next few days. That night, a very cold one, they gave me hell and I got no sleep.

We got up at half-past two and moved off at three. I never really understood the policy on which our caravan was run. Sometimes we started at ten o'clock in the morning, sometimes—for a short, easy distance—at three o'clock.

The landscape, however, was romantic. We rode through undiluted moonlight and five degrees of frost. The streams were all frozen; the canvas of my tent, when I struck it, might have been three-ply wood. I was frozen too. I tried walking to get warm, but my scalded foot was unbearably painful. Presently the moon went down and left us to grope our way through the dark, but it was easy going here, along a track which wound upwards to a gently undulating plateau. At dawn we crossed, observing the appropriate rites which have already been described, the pass of Songlingkiu, some fourteen thousand feet above sea level.

Beyond this the track plunged into a wide valley, passing through a forest of tall larch. The trees were covered with parasitic growths, but it was the prettiest bit of woodland I had seen. We passed several caravans on their way up to the pass, but we passed them without dallying, for that stretch of the road has a bad reputation and travelers are apt to be robbed in the pretty woodland. We made camp at eight o'clock in the

morning on an admirable site where three valleys met, but I could not help wondering why we had stopped so early in the day, for Taofu was quite close and we could have gotten there before nightfall. The night was very cold. Next day we followed our valley until it emerged into the much bigger valley of Taofu; and here I had my first sight of the celebrated highway about which there had been so much talk at Kangting.

During the Second World War, for strategic reasons the Chinese built what was meant to be a motor road between Chengtu and Kangting; from there it was to run on, via Kantsé and Jyekundo, as far as Sining. On this project were squandered not only millions of dollars but the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Tibetans who were impressed for a task whose completion would bring no benefit to their people. The road was badly built; most of the money raised, by means of crushing local taxes, for its construction finished up in the pockets of contractors and officials. But at last it was formally opened in great style, with speeches, banquets, fireworks and military parades. After this a convoy of three motor vehicles set off amid the plaudits of the multitude, who were more than ready to salute the achievements of the Kuomintang, or indeed of anybody else. The convoy did not get very far. One of the vehicles struggled on to Taofu, and the luckiest of the three got beyond Kantsé before it met its Waterloo. The last part of the highway remains unsullied by wheels.

After this inspiring effort, the highway was left to stew in its own juice. The reader may remember my description of the motor road from Yaan to Kangting, which is now little better than a mule track. This Tibetan *autobahn* suffered much the same fate. Rains, landslides, and the irrepressible vegetation eroded or invaded its surface, and it went native again. No cars now attempt to use it, and caravans still follow the tracks which they have followed down the ages. Occasionally, and always coincidentally, these tracks overlap the path of the motor road, so that for a time one ambles, feeling slightly bewildered, along a stretch of paved road neatly subdivided by

milestones. For the rest of its length the project serves no useful purpose except to remind people of the follies of the Kuomin tang. The Tibetans, who bore the brunt of the work on this gigantic white elephant, have drawn their own conclusions from it: it has confirmed their previous estimates of the merits of the Chinese administration and of the kind of benefits they can hope to derive from it. They accept Chinese rule because they are peace-loving people, but they will get rid of it with alacrity if they ever get the chance.

The caravan camped near Taofu in a meadow beside the stream; and I went off, for the night, to the house of Father Leroux, who belongs to the mission at Kangting and occupies one of Christianity's most advanced outposts in Tibet.

The faith which enables men to live under the sort of conditions which Father Leroux had to put up with always fills me with admiration. He had been buried for several years in this village, which is eight days' journey from the main mission station. He made this journey once a year, for retreat, if nothing happened to prevent his going. For the whole of the rest of the year he was completely alone, never speaking his native language and seeing nobody except a few ignorant Chinese, apart from European travelers. The last one before me was Guibaud, on his way to a tragic adventure, and that had been seven years ago.

Father Leroux can have found few compensations in the work he was there to do. His "flock" consisted only of a handful of Chinese traders and a small gang of impoverished hangers-on who more or less lived on his charity. The faithful, who were all Chinese, numbered about fifty, a total which, thanks to their reproductive powers, remained fairly constant, but there were never any new converts, except when yet another little trader came and set up shop in Taofu.

Every morning Father Leroux held mass in the presence of a few squawling children. For the rest of the day he worked in his garden, went fishing, read old magazines, ran the tiny little mission school or gave religious instruction to some aged

Chinese. Except for a few officials and businessmen, the whole population of this large village is Tibetan. There is a lamasery with a thousand monks in it, some of whom are very learned men. Yet the poor father lives in complete seclusion and has no contact with anyone but the Chinese; he does not speak Tibetan, knows virtually nothing about Buddhism, and, not very surprisingly, has never had a Tibetan in his flock. We had a long talk and I could not help being sadly aware of the deep melancholy which his air of dauntless optimism strove in vain to conceal.

The reader will have realized that I hold unorthodox views about missionary work, but it really does seem to me appalling, even if one looks at it only from the missionaries' point of view, that a man of character and intelligence, who could be so useful in some other sphere, should be allowed to waste his whole life in a place like Taofu. Our missions in Tiber, like our missions in Cambodia, have been a failure. Their original object, the preaching of Christianity to the natives, has been for practical purposes abandoned, the missionaries having realized that it is a hopeless task to try and convert Buddhists in either country. They have therefore been reduced to proselytizing the Chinese, who are the least religious people in the world but who are often prepared to go through the motions of being converted.

And, anyway, why should we force an alien doctrine down the throats of races like the Tibetans, the Cambodians, the Burmese, and the Indians? They are deeply religious, have a vivid apprehension of the divine, and belong to civilizations steeped in traditions of spirituality. Their dogmas rival those of Christianity in their depth and their piety; their saints and their philosophers rival ours in stature.

There is more missionary work to be done, and it is better worth doing, in the West, where religion is only a façade and spirituality has long disappeared, where civilization now rests on purely materialistic foundations, where the pugilist, the film star, and the millionaire occupy the exalted niches reserved, in the East, for the hermit, the yogi and the saint. It would

really make more sense if India and Tibet sent missionaries to Europe, to try and lift her out of the materialistic rut in which she is bogged down, and to reawaken the capacity for religious feeling which she lost several centuries ago. But Buddhists do not go in for missionary work; they are too tolerant, they have too much respect for other people's convictions to want to superimpose their own upon them.

Chapter 20. FATHER FU

IN THE afternoon I visited another lamasery belonging to the Gelupa sect. It was the first completely Tibetan temple that I had seen, for the ones at Kangting and Taining had very noticeably been influenced by Chinese architecture. The lamasery at Taofu, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, was dominated by a central group of buildings comprising various lesser shrines and the living quarters of the abbots and senior lamas. Round this sprawled the rest of the monastery, like a village with narrow, winding streets, a picturesque warren of a place honey-combed with underground passages, dark corners, and mysterious-looking doorways. On either side of its alleyways stood the lamas' cells, with a ground-floor room used as a woodshed, a first-floor living room with a balcony, one or two tiny little spare rooms, and a shrine, full of images, paintings, and books, in which the lama prayed or meditated. The monks only assemble in the main temple for certain festivals or for ceremonies at which the presence of the whole community is required. The monastery does not support its inmates with its own funds; the lamas are provided with their cells but have to pay for their own board, unless they are too poor to do so, in which case they act as servants to more prosperous confreres. Some even live

outside, either with relations or in private houses where they act as chaplains, and only go to the lamasery for the more important ceremonies.

My evening with Father Leroux passed all too quickly, and it was very late when we went to bed. The bed he gave me was only a flat slab of wood, but compared with the frozen and sometimes snow-covered ground on which I had been sleeping since Kangting it seemed to me the height of luxury. I had brought Elie and the two ponies with me, so I did not have to make too early a start to catch up with the caravan. Leroux came with me as far as the outskirts of the village.

The trail, which offered good and comparatively level going, followed the wide valley of the Da Chu, a big, swift-flowing river nearly a hundred feet wide. The sun shone strongly and the heat in that windless valley was soon oppressive enough to slow down our rate of advance. We passed a little village under the shoulder of a hill and saw peasants working with a primitive wooden plough.

After this the valley got narrower and here the trail ran along the side of a hill over rubble which was treacherous going for the animals. Below us the Chinese *autobahn* followed the floor of the valley, as flat as a pancake but never used by the caravans, which clung stubbornly to their traditional routes.

We crossed a little wooden bridge and on the right bank of the river embarked on a stiff climb which brought us up to a high plateau shaped like an amphitheater. Here we camped, not far from a few isolated peasants' houses. Some women, working on the land close by, had let their sheepskin *shubas* fall to the waist, leaving their breasts bare despite the biting cold.

One of the lamas had realized that I was fed up with our slow progress and the short marches we were making. He explained to me that the mules were a poor lot and were not getting enough to eat because there was very little grazing so early in the year. On the high ground, where snow still lay in patches, the poor beasts were literally scraping the ground with their teeth in their efforts to get at the young grass which was only

just beginning to show. Every day they were issued iron rations in the shape of dumplings made, with scrupulous care, from a mixture of *tsampa* and tea leaves, and this was supplemented with a handful of dried peas, which the mules crunched like sweets with obvious relish. I always admired the care with which the Tibetans looked after their animals and the gentle way in which they handled them; it was in marked contrast with the callous indifference which the Chinese show in these matters.

The next day's travel, to Charatong, was a dreary one. It rained all night and when I woke up at two in the morning my tent was soaked through. The rain started again while we were drinking our tea and we moved off in pitch darkness, further intensified by a thick mist. We squelched through mud on a trail that went up and down like a switchback. I was half asleep in the saddle, and it was a mystery to me why we did not lose any of the animals, which kept stopping to snatch at the occasional tufts of grass.

Dawn broke dimly behind the mist and, stung by a fine but demoralizing rain, we dropped down into the same valley, the valley of the Da Chu, out of which we had climbed the day before. Here it was broad and, by local standards, densely populated, with the river winding along its floor between clumps of stunted willows. We rode, hock-deep in mud, through several villages and reached Charatong at ten o'clock in the morning.

Just as Kangting had advanced an outpost of Christendom to Taofu, so Taofu had advanced a sort of suboutpost to Charatong. It was in charge of Father Fu, a gentle, venerable Chinese of the old school, who received me with the utmost deference and amiability. Unfortunately he knew only a few words of French and I knew none of Chinese, so we used a kind of kitchen Latin in which to exchange, as best we could, a few rudimentary ideas, but it cannot be said that the art of conversation was displayed to great advantage.

In this rather inadequate lingua franca Father Fu gave me to

understand that the whole population of Charatong was Chinese, and that every single member of it was a Roman Catholic. This sounded a bit odd to me, since the surrounding country-side was inhabited exclusively by Tibetans, but later I realized that, though odd, it was more or less true.

Charatong was, in actual fact, one of those Chinese enclaves which the Catholics at one time set out to establish in the border regions between China and Tibet, and also between China and Mongolia. The settlers, who were all Chinese, had to be Christians as well, for this was the object of the exercise. They were grouped in little agricultural communities, which did their best to grow crops on land which had hitherto only provided pasture.

The colony at Charatong had, in its humble way, achieved a measure of success along these lines, but elsewhere similar experiments have failed completely, after, in many cases, producing strained relations between the missionaries and their Mongol and Tibetan neighbors. The latter believed, reasonably enough, that the pastures belonged to them. They felt strongly about their grazing rights, and were disinclined to subordinate them to experiments, carried out by aliens, in arable farming, a form of agriculture which, as nomads, they held in contempt. It was too much to expect them to take a favorable view of the missionaries' policy of infiltrating groups of Chinese, generally of rather low class, for the sole reason that they were (or anyhow called themselves) Christians.

I made a small but important improvement in my personal administrative arrangements by buying from Father Fu a large square of Tibetan felt, to put over the blankets with which I padded my saddle whenever I wanted to dismount and walk. This meant that, when I got up on the pony again, I should be spared the sensations—disagreeable at all times, and never more so than when the weather is cold—of sitting down on a large, wet sponge.

We crossed the river twice soon after leaving Charatong, both times by a wooden bridge. Dawn, drab and ominous, revealed a sky full of large, black clouds. An icy wind was blow-

ing and during the night snow had once more covered the peaks of which we occasionally got glimpses. At seven o'clock we passed below the village of Luho. This looked a sizable place, cocked up on a round-topped hill and dominated by a castle, once the home of the Tibetan prince who ruled in these parts, now converted into offices for the Chinese *Gauleiter*. Above and beyond this village there was a big lamasery belonging to the Gelupa sect.

The pass which we eventually reached was crowned, as usual, with a big white *chörten*. An extensive valley, which looked green and seemed to be under cultivation in parts, opened out beyond the pass. At the far end of it we could see a snow-covered range of mountains, and I estimated that Kantse must lie somewhere at their feet. The second stage of my long journey was drawing to its close.

Chapter 21. NIGHT MARCHES

NEXT DAY, May 11, we were up at two and off by three.

The night was clear and the moon shone down on us from a sky full of stars. We rode through a little village perched on top of a cliff. Everyone in it was asleep, and in the bright moonlight this poor place became suddenly a romantic, medieval mountain fastness. Then the dogs began to bark, the caravan passed on, and the little village was left behind.

Dawn came and soon after it the kindly sun, to warm cavaliers who were stiff with cold. In the daytime I used to do as much walking as I could, only getting back into the saddle when I was tired; this was scarcely possible at night, when the only sensible thing to do was to go on riding, however cold one got.

The night marches seemed as though they would never end. To pass the time, and to acquire some badly needed merit, I used to tell the beads on a Tibetan rosary and chant, over and over again, *Om ma-ni pad-mé hum*. Everybody else in the caravan did much the same thing, but the Tibetans were naturally much more practiced than I was. They could go on reciting, for hours at a time, whole pages from their sacred books. I was amazed by their capacity for memorizing words.

The valley was, for Tibet, densely populated, mostly, to judge from the fields of wheat and barley or potatoes, by farmers. At nine o'clock we reached Chuwo, a village clinging to a precipitous spur of rock whose crest overhung (it literally did overhang) the river beneath it. On top of this spur, and seemingly integral to it, crouched a large, squat, square building, simply but forcefully designed and having the air of a keep or citadel. Its smooth, sheer façade was broken only by a few windows and a wide balcony which jutted over the void beneath. It was a building which typified the merits of Tibetan architecture— sobriety of line, harmony of proportion, and a feeling, despite its massive, rather monolithic design, of lightness and grace. I believe that the secret of this grace (an improbable by-product of a severely geometrical style which ought to be unpleasing) lies in the slight tapering of the elevation. Every perspective is almost imperceptibly distorted, and the final result, though it remains a bleak and solid dominance, achieves at the same time a high degree of elegance. This is a thing which the vast, rectangular products of contemporary European architecture never seem to succeed in doing.

This cyrie is the seat of the former ruler of Hordjriwo, one of the five Hor dukedoms which played a leading part in the history of the province of Kham. Though deprived of his rights by the Chinese invaders, the Duke continues to live in his ancestral residence with the whole of his retinue. He is still, in Tibetan eyes, the font of authority, and it is interesting to note the contrast between the splendid castle of the deposed Tibetan chieftain and the mean dwelling of the Chinese magistrate, hud-

died among the poor houses of the village. The magistrate himself lives in a little clique of his compatriots, officials, and soldiers who do not take kindly to their exile in a country whose language they speak badly, if at all, and where they cannot even spend the inadequate salaries which their government pays them.

Djriwo stands on the left bank of the river. We crossed to it by a cantilever bridge, a particularly fine specimen of a form of engineering in which the Tibetans excel. The abutment of the bridge consists merely of a mass of beams—in this case tree trunks untouched by the saw—which are arranged in layers, one on top of the other, and lashed together by fiber ropes. Each layer juts out by about twenty inches from the layer below it, so that the abutment extends progressively until it meets the other half of the bridge, which has been similarly projected from the opposite bank. If the river is very wide, one or two intermediate sets of piles are driven into its bed, to support a repetition of this formula. The result is a crude sort of arch, over which is laid the apron or surface of the bridge, also composed of tree trunks, and a bridge thus built is a really solid piece of work, which weathers with no difficulty at all the floods which threaten almost all Tibetan bridges when the snows melt.

It is instructive to compare these cantilever bridges—built entirely by hand, without the help of a machine of any kind—with the modern bridges built in China by trained engineers, with modern machinery and an army of workmen to help them. Whereas the primitive Tibetan bridges stand up to every stress almost indefinitely, the Chinese bridges, as I learned, all too often, at first hand, quickly collapse or are swept away. In the contrast between their bridges one may, I think, discern the contrast between the characters of these two very different peoples. In Tibet the bridges are built by countrymen, whose object is to produce something which is really well made and will be useful to the community for a long time; the builders are, in short, craftsmen. Chinese bridges are, nowadays, built

by unscrupulous officials, wholly indifferent to the interests of the community and intent only on making even more money than they would have made anyhow by using inferior materials.

Soon after leaving Djriwo we left the valley of the She Chu. Its upper reaches are unexplored, and on the high plateaus live the Ngolog tribes. Guibaud and Liotard penetrated their territory in 1940, but after a few days' march they were attacked by bandits and had to withdraw. Liotard and two of their men were killed. Guibaud managed to escape and eventually, after many difficulties, got back to Charatong, where Father Yan looked after him.

We struck up a steep face on the right bank of the river and soon emerged onto a plateau surrounded by grassy hills, where we made camp. The ground up here was boggy, and while looking for a place to pitch my tent I sank up to my knees in a bog. A little village was tucked away in a fold of the ground nearby. At the head of the corrie I could see the glittering roofs of the great lamasery of Joro Gompa, and after having something to eat I went to inspect it.

It was nobly situated halfway up a hill with the quarters of the lamas built all round it. A row of tall white *chörtens* stood sentinel before its gates, shaded by a belt of trees planted along the shore of a beautiful lake which filled the bottom of the valley. The clouds and the hilltops were mirrored in the still surface of the water; the reed beds in the shallows were full of wild-fowl who had nothing to fear from man in a country where shooting is a form of blasphemy. The monastery itself, however, was not particularly interesting, and its main temple was unimpressive.

Next day, following a trail which led us around the back of the lamasery, we climbed up to a still higher plateau. We started soon after midnight, before the moon had risen; it was a very dark night and the men and animals, all half asleep, blundered forward slowly. We rode for some time through a maze of hills, bluffs, and ravines where it was not easy to pick out the trail.

But at last the moon rose and, no longer frightened of falling head over heels in the darkness, I got off my pony and walked, for I was dopey with sleep and frozen with cold. We crossed a double range of hills by a pass about thirteen thousand feet above sea level, and as day broke reached the heights which looked down on the great valley of Kantse.

A queer sort of track, a sunken road worn deeply into yellow earth like the loess of North China, zigzagged interminably down to a little village. The valley was intensively cultivated, and this village was the first of many. To our right, lamaseries clung to spectacular sites on the cliff face wherever a narrow gorge emerged into the main valley. About eight o'clock we stopped for breakfast at a hamlet from which Kantse was clearly visible. I was delighted by the prospect of getting there early in the day, but as soon as we had eaten the muleteers set about unloading the animals, and I realized that they meant to spend the night there. This time I really was furious; there was no reason why, with the whole day to do it in, they should not have finished the trip. I ordered Elie to put the loads back on my two ponies. He did so with very ill grace, but, when I threatened to dismiss him there and then and send him back to Kangting, he resigned himself to going on with me. Shortly afterwards we were at Kantse.

I went straight to the magistrate's office, where I was received with the usual courtesy. Unfortunately the magistrate spoke neither English nor Tibetan, and for some time we simply sat there drinking tea and beaming affably at each other.

Soon, however, a Tibetan appeared who understood Chinese, and we got on much better. The magistrate had had instructions from Kangting to give me any assistance I might need, and he showed me into a spacious room on the top floor of the large Tibetan dwelling which housed the municipal offices. Planks were placed across trestles to make a bed, two chairs and a little table were produced, and my luggage was brought upstairs—all this in front of a large audience of Chinese and Tibetans who

rushed in and rushed out, sat down and stared at me, jabbered and laughed with that serene disregard of privacy which is so characteristic of the East. An old Tibetan squatted on my bed and told his beads, while a gang of urchins were transported with delight by my tent, which I had spread out to dry, and by the mysterious contents of my luggage.

But daylight began to wane, and with it their curiosity. My room gradually emptied, and at last I was left in peace.



Prayer wheels in the lamasery at Kantse

The Wheel of the Law at Kantse



The master of ceremonies at the dances at Kantse





The caravan on the road to Teko

Lamas at a religious service in the courtyard of the lamasery at Teko



Part Five

YAKS AND BASKET BOATS

Chapter 22. THE MECCA OF SIKANG

NEXT MORNING I had a welcome surprise. Waiting for me in the magistrate's office was a young Tibetan called Tshering, who greeted me in English. A native of Kalimpong, where he had been educated in a mission school, he had acted as interpreter for a British official in Tibet. He had traveled widely, and was fluent not only in English and Tibetan, but in Chinese, Mongol, Urdu, and Gurkhali. For some years he had been managing a small business in Kantse, where he had married an extremely pretty Tibetan girl, now the mother of three delightful children. With his help I was able to explain my requirements to the magistrate in detail. I was tremendously pleased at this encounter, for Tshering was a very likable person and we rapidly became firm friends.

I was kept busy all the time I was in Kantse. I wanted to get to know more about the lamaseries and about Tibetan life in general, for Kantse is one of the most important religious centers in Sikang. At the same time I had more mundane business to transact, for it was once more necessary to find a caravan with which I could continue my journey, and above all I had to get hold of either some Tibetan money or a stock of brick tea.

Elie and Tshering buckled down and went around interviewing all the people who might have tea to sell. I too did some market research, and during an official lunch party given by the local general (he was really only a captain) I met a young Chinese professor who ran a school at Teko. He undertook to find some tea for me through his numerous relatives in Kantse.

At last, by the united efforts of all my friends, I managed to collect about twenty *gams* of tea, which would last me as far as Jyekundo.

Tea is much the most useful form of currency for a traveler in Tibet. Silver coins, though easier to transport, are less convenient, for there are several different kinds, each of which only has its full value in one particular part of the country. Moreover, a *gormo* (as the coins are called) is too large a unit with which to make small purchases from nomads, who seldom have any change. Tea, on the other hand, is readily accepted everywhere. The only tiresome thing about it is that you need a lot of yaks to carry it, for a yak can carry only two *gams*, which weigh between sixty and seventy pounds each. But yaks do not cost much to hire, and you can always convert the tea into butter, *tsampa*, or even the local currency.

There is, however, one complication about this form of barter, and that is the number of different brands of brick tea. Each big trading house in Yaan has its own brand, stamped with its own trademark, and there is a wide variation in local taste, one brand being esteemed above all others in Kangting, another at Batang, and yet another at Kantse. On top of all this the Chinese merchants think nothing of forging trademarks or selling *gams* composed of good tea on the outside and bad tea in the middle. Since the outside bricks are the ones you unwrap to check the quality, this swindle is seldom detected until after the tea has been sold and the *gam* opened up. I had personal experience of this sort of thing when I got to Teko.

The Tibetans have a very highly developed palate for tea and distinguish between the various vintages as we distinguish between different kinds of wine, the Indochinese between different kinds of rice, and the Greeks between different kinds of water. When they open a *gam*, they scrutinize the dried leaves very closely, chew some of them for a moment or two, and immediately know which of the better known brands they are dealing with. Once they have made up their minds to buy a particular variety, it is practically impossible to sell them any

other, except at rock-bottom prices. Needless to say, it is generally the brand which one has not got that they are set on having. For small change it is a good idea to have with you plenty of little things, like needles and thread and pocket mirrors, with which you can pay for almost anything and at the same time give pleasure to the Tibetans.

My rather sordid financial worries were more than compensated by the fascination of life at Kantse. I was delighted with my room, which was quiet and secluded and had a balcony from which I got a wonderful view. Beyond the huddle of rooftops below me and the wide plain beyond them rose the great mountain range of Kawalori, stretching northward as far as Rongbatsa; at sunset its sparkling glaciers turned a delicate shade of pink.

Behind the house I lived in, the monastery sprawled along the hillside, its temples and living quarters rising in tiers as far as the ridge. I used to spend the evenings alone on my balcony, in a silence broken only by the distant barking of dogs. Sometimes, out of the dark mass of the lamasery, a strange and beautiful music would steal upon the air as the lamas serenaded their gods. It began with the deep rumble of the ceremonial trumpets, a slow, solemn rhythm throbbing through the night. This ended, there was a moment of silence and then you heard the sweet voices of the acolytes, like dream music. They begin their hymn on one long drawnout note of extraordinary purity, which sometimes seems about to die away, only to well up again with a renewed vigor. Gradually this sound develops into a simple, touching melody, enriched at times with subtle modulations but always reverting to itself—a clear, passionless, gently flowing volume of sound expressing simultaneously the essence of human suffering and of the peace that lies beyond it. All the griefs and pains of our existence, with the pity, the tolerance, the love implicit in the Buddhist faith, were here expressed most beautifully, without false emphasis, without repining, without sentimentality. These harmonies were utterly different from Chinese songs, which are fantastical, staccato, and shrill; they

might, it is true, be said to have a certain affinity with Indian music, but they do not have its complex modulations and sudden changes of register. The religious melodies of Tibet are marked by a simplicity and a freedom from elaboration which are unique in the music of the Far East.

I spent a good deal of time in the monastery, where I was soon on friendly terms with several of the lamas, including the Living Buddha who had authority over all the temples in Kantse. The most important of them houses nearly a thousand monks and is one of the largest in Sikang. It is a picturesque place, with its network of alleyways and staircases and quaint little terraces from some of which you get a splendid view of the mountains. Cells, gardens, balconies, tiny, mysterious shrines from behind whose doors comes the muted, rhythmic thunder of the prayer drums—the whole inconsequent miscellany rises in higgledy-piggledy layers. It is crowned, when you get to the top of the hill, with the houses of the abbots and the senior lamas, in the middle of which rises a jumble of big temples, piled one on top of the other rather like a house of cards, from whose balconies you look down into great halls where noble columns of red-lacquered wood stand out in the half darkness. To the host of images upon their twilit altars the flickering light of butter lamps imparts the illusion of a secret and mysterious life.

In one of the smaller temples there were four big images of the Buddha-to-be, the Indian Maitreya. He, and he alone of all the Buddhist theocracy, is represented, not squatting, but sitting upright in the way that Europeans do, for legend insists that Buddha's next reincarnation will come from the West, and not from Asia.

Three lamas were praying before an image hidden by a veil in a particularly dark temple whose walls were covered with dust-laden hangings of silk, layers of tapestries, banners, and the masks of demons. I entered this holy place by way of an ante-chamber unexpectedly cluttered up with old weapons—blunderbusses and muskets with preternaturally long barrels, inlaid with

gold and silver and studded with coral and turquoise; broad-swords of fantastic design; suits of armor and coats of chain mail; helmets which looked amazingly like those worn by European warriors in the Middle Ages. I was intrigued to find an armory in the heart of a temple dedicated to the Compassionate One, but the lamas assured me that these weapons had never been used and had, in their present context, no military significance of any kind.

Kantse is—*nnutatis nnutandis*—the Mecca of Sikang. The Tibetans come there in great numbers to perform the ceremonial circuit of the lamasery and to gain thereby much merit. The pilgrims begin this circuit by prostrating themselves several times in front of the Mendong, a kind of long stone wall on which religious texts and invocations are inscribed. At Kantse this wall had one feature which I saw nowhere else in Tibet—a sort of glacis made of large and slightly tilted flagstones, on which the pilgrims, supporting the upper half of their bodies on their hands, prostrated themselves. Gradually, as the centuries passed, the friction generated by the hands of the pious had worn in the stone twin pairs of long, smooth, and always rather greasy gutters.

After their prostrations the pilgrims walk around, in a clockwise direction as prescribed by ritual, the pretty little path which encircles the whole of these sacred precincts. The circuit is punctuated at frequent intervals by simple rites, most of which involve the turning of a prayer wheel. Some of these are enormous machines, twelve or fifteen feet long and six feet across, installed in little rectangular shrines whose walls are covered with sacred texts, prayers, banners, and worn silk hangings. To get one of these wheels turning requires a considerable physical effort, so the pilgrims generally join forces, every member of the party tugging at one of the handles which project from the casklike surface. This enables them to give the wheel any number of turns up to the maximum of a hundred and eight, each complete revolution being notified by the ringing of a little bell. Other, smaller prayer wheels are often dis-

posed in batteries (so to speak) in a long, rectangular gallery, in the center of which are arranged various symbols or images made of stone or clay. The pilgrim passes through these galleries, never altering his clockwise course, and sets each little wheel spinning with a touch of his hand. The whole of the circuit is dotted with prayer wheels, *chörtens*, and little shrines, and as they go slowly round it the pilgrims unceasingly tell their beads, each bead of the eight hundred on the rosary being equivalent to one repetition of "*Om ma-ni pad-mé hum*."

The zeal with which the Tibetans carry out their religious observances is extremely impressive. The pilgrims go through the required ritual in a most conscientious manner, never skipping a prayer wheel or a sacred monument and telling their beads with devout pertinacity. This circuit is moreover a fairly stiff course—nearly three miles long, with a climb up (and down) of six hundred feet before you get around the whole lamasery. Some of the pilgrims do it several times in the course of a day, often at a spanking pace. Lamaism, though an essentially meditative religion, has its strenuous moments.

I was able, with the help of some lamas who were merchants as well as monks, to buy a number of valuable Buddhist curios (as they would be called in the West). The combination of a commercial career with a religious vocation strikes one at first sight as odd, but the fact remains that the junior lamas, who correspond roughly to our lay brothers, often run little shops where they sell tea or groceries or clothing. It is hardly necessary to observe that it is only the lower grades of the priesthood who indulge in commerce; yet I have often heard Christian missionaries criticize this practice in the most scathing terms. But surely Christian missions own houses which they let, and land, often quite a lot of land, which they farm? And do they or do they not sell the grain, rice, and the other crops that they grow? This surely amounts to much the same thing and often, incidentally, gives rise to lawsuits which can rarely, if ever, be said to enhance the spiritual prestige of the missionaries involved in them.

I went to spend a few days in a tiny little lamasery belonging to the Red (or unreformed) sect, perched up on top of a hill not far from Kantse. The head lama was seriously ill and the monks wanted me to stay on there until I had cured him, but the poor old man's condition was beyond hope and all I could do was to keep him alive for a day or two longer.

I have the happiest memories of my stay in this retreat, half hidden by a grove of trees, in the company of an old lama who was initiating me in the practice of meditation. It was here that I made a discovery which subsequent experience abundantly confirmed, that the unreformed lamaseries are much more interesting from a purely religious point of view than those of the Yellow sect. In the former the actual rites are observed with the same elaborate care as in the latter, but in addition you almost always find, among adherents of the Red sect, certain lamas versed in the mystical doctrines of the "direct way" and in the formulas prescribed for their celebration.

Chapter 23. THE ROAD TO THE NORTH

WHEN I got back to Kantse, my friends had not only completed their tea-buying operations but had also found me a caravan, so I could set out once more upon my travels. Henceforth I had no more to do with the big trading caravans to which I had been attached since Kangting. I rode instead with small private caravans organized on the system known as *outa*. This system, which is often employed in Eastern Tibet, is of extremely ancient origin, its invention being attributed, rightly or wrongly, to Genghis Khan.

Based on the requisitioning of transport for each successive stage, its use was once confined to Chinese envoys on their way to Lhasa; but today it has become more democratic and is com-

mon practice for army officers, officials, and, occasionally, European travelers. A written permit from the governor of the province gives you the right to hire whatever animals you need from the village headman. One or two men look after them until the end of the stage. Distances vary a great deal in length. Sometimes you keep the same caravan for two or three days; sometimes you have to change it two or three times in the same day. At the end of each stage your animals are taken back to the place they came from, while a fresh caravan is organized for the next lap. The charge for all this is settled before you start. It is, as a matter of fact, a very low one and travelers are scrupulous about paying it, often supplementing it with a small tip. Unfortunately the Chinese soldiers, in this respect resembling their brothers-in-arms all over the world, often forget to pay, a characteristic which does not endear them to the Tibetans.

The great advantage of this system is that you can travel in small, sociable groups. The caravanmen are mostly cheerful peasants and are often accompanied by their wives and children, with whom it is easy to get on friendly terms. The snag about it is that you are liable to get stuck for several days in some god-forsaken village where there are no animals available, but when this happens you can generally find some lamasery (which you would never have had a chance of visiting if you had been with a big caravan) and thus gain a closer contact with the life of the country.

Another, and more serious, snag is that both the animals and their gear are apt to be very inferior, for the Tibetans allot the worst of both to work which brings in such a small return. I did innumerable stages on the back of lame, emaciated, listless horses which were ending long careers in this semipublic service, while my equipment was carried by stunted and half-starved cows or venerable donkeys to whom, touched by their sad and disillusioned appearance, I allotted the smallest possible loads. Their trappings were no better. Disintegrating wooden saddles held together by string, rope stirrups, woolen bridles

without bits—everything in a state of collapse and impossible to fix so that it did not slip or get twisted or otherwise inconvenience the rider.

I have especially vivid memories of being part way across a rushing stream in midwinter when the saddle started turning. I barely managed to avoid immersion in the icy water and got to the far bank hanging onto the pony with one leg, clutching the neckstrap with one hand and holding all my bedding in place with the other.

We left Kantse on May 20 with three horses and nine *kéma*, a word which Tibetans apply to yaks, oxen, cows, and cross-breeds when they are used as pack animals; these carried my luggage and my tea. When on the eve of departure I paid for the tea I got a fresh insight into the standards of probity prevailing among Kuomintang officials. Before leaving Kangting I had gone to draw some money from the Provincial Bank of Silcang, and they had given it to me in new, numbered packets, each made up of 100 \$2,000 notes. It is not customary to check the contents of these packets when they are fastened with a paper band bearing the bank's name by way of guarantee, but at Kantse the Tibetans, who knew a thing or two about the Chinese, did not omit this precaution. From the middle of each packet of 100, three or four notes had been skillfully extracted, without disturbing or tearing the bank's paper band.

Soon after leaving the little town we rejoined the course of the Yalung and followed the track along its left bank, which at first led us steeply uphill by a path cut out of the mountain-side. It was a big, broad valley, with the great range of the Kawalori mountains rising unforgettably on the opposite side of the river.

I overhauled two pilgrims whom I had passed on the road several days earlier, on the other side of Kantse. They were bound for Lhasa and had adopted a mode of progress designed to acquire additional merit for their journey. They lay flat on the ground with their arms stretched out in front of them and, hoisting their bodies forward with their hands and elbows,

gained about a yard at a time. Then they stood up with arms outstretched, lay down again, and gave another heave towards Lhasa. They wore leather kneepads and had sort of wooden runners on their hands which made it possible to slide forward, when they stretched themselves out on the ground, without taking all the skin off; but it struck me as a very arduous method of crossing Tiber. They were covered with dust and sweat, and still had the best part of five hundred miles to go before they got to Lhasa.

After a while we passed the little lamasery of Nyara Gompa, built on a spur overlooking the river. Its ocher walls were striped vertically with red, white, and black, as are all lamaseries of the Sakyapa sect, to which this one belonged. It was the first of its kind I had seen since Kangting, but we were to find a lot of them from now on, for this sect is predominant in Teko. Soon afterwards a village called Beri came in sight on the left bank; over it towered a great castle belonging to the princely family of Horberi, one of the five Horpa tribes which I have already mentioned. Here we had to cross the river, just below an old bridge which had been completely destroyed.

Crossing a river in Tibet is an interesting business. Fords, rope bridges, and cantilever bridges exist only if the river is narrow. On wide rivers such as the Yalung or the Kincha-kiang (Yangtze), you are ferried in amazing circular boats which are really big round wickerwork baskets covered with yak-skins deftly sewn together. The middle of the circular "hull" is about six feet across, but the mouth (so to speak) and the bottom of the basket are considerably narrower. Into it you pile men and merchandise, and the vessel, launched upon the flood, is steered by a helmsman with a long wooden paddle.

The voyage is seldom dull, for the basket boat spins around and around and rocks violently in rough water or eddies. It has, however, greater stability than its appearance suggests. The current is so strong that you may be carried five hundred yards downstream before you reach the other side, in spite of the efforts of the oarsman. He, when the basket boat has been un-

loaded, picks it up and puts it on his head like an overgrown straw hat and carries it upstream for the best part of a mile, till he reaches a place whence the current will carry him back to his point of embarkation.

On this occasion we found waiting for us, scattered among the boulders on the further bank, a remarkable collection of skinny mules, emaciated horses, cows, and even a wretched little she-ass with a foal at foot, a tiny and disarming little beast. This herd of starvelings, which looked like the last assets of a bankrupt circus, were escorted by an uproarious gang of ragged children. They were the next *oula* relay, and were taking over from our first caravan, which had started back to Kantse after leaving us on the river bank. Fortunately we only had a very short stage ahead of us.

It was uneventful as well as short and took us to Lintong, where we changed animals for the third time that day. The track ran on through a belt of rich agricultural land, the biggest single area under cultivation in Eastern Tibet, with lots of streams and farms, little villages and lamaseries. It is about ten thousand feet above sea level. At Tadji Gompa I made a brief halt to call on a lama from Lhasa of whom I had heard in Kantse, but he was away on a journey. At seven o'clock in the evening we reached the village of Rongbatsa; though small and unsanitary, it is beautifully situated.

It is two days' march from Rongbatsa to Yulong and, since there are no other villages on the way, we did both stages with the same caravan. It consisted, luckily, of better animals than we had the day before. We soon left the cultivated plain for a wild, desolate valley winding between grass-covered hills. There were no houses here, but the landscape was dotted with nomads' tents, and their herds of yaks speckled the hillside with black as far as you could see. These steppes were real herdsmen's country.

The nomads were people of striking appearance, whose Aryan features were weatherbeaten and lacquered with dirt. They wore their hair long save for a fringe cut across their foreheads.

They had big knobs of cord stuck in their left ears, two heavy silver amulets hung around each neck, and their only garment was a voluminous sheepskin *shuba*, girdled with a belt from which hung a great dagger and a tinderbox. These people are transients rather than nomads in the true sense of the word; they normally move their habitations only three times a year, following the grazing from the valleys up to the mountain pastures and coming down again to the sheltered low ground for their winter quarters.

We met a number of caravans from Chamdo, laden with tobacco and cotton from India. We left the valley of the Yalung and climbed up a rocky gorge which brought us at midday to a fairly high pass. Beyond it a delightful prospect opened up—a huge pine forest in which we presently found a small house standing in romantic surroundings. Here I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Chang, the educationalist from Teko, accompanied by his Tibetan servant girl and a group of Chinese officials. I spent a restful night in my tent, free from the usual noise and talk. In this part of the country there is a great deal of gold and the sandy bed of a little stream nearby glittered with particles of gold dust, but the dust is so fine that it is almost impossible to extract it by washing. Next day we struck a big tributary of the Yalung and had a dull, rather difficult journey over a track with boggy patches in which men and animals intermittently got stuck in deep mud.

After crossing a wooden bridge we left the valley and reached the small village of Yulong, tucked away in the bottom of a big corrie. It consisted of a large house belonging to the Tibetan headman, an inn where we slept, and a few tumbledown shacks.

Big herds of yaks were grazing on the sides of the corrie and I spent the afternoon watching them, for I like yaks. These oddly built, frisky, and whimsical animals have very short legs, a very long coat, normally black but sometimes dun-colored, and a huge fluffy tuft on the end of their tails. They have big wooden rings in their noses and a look of mild surprise in their gentle, candid eyes. The calves, which are very endearing little beasts,

look like large plush toys as they gambol round their dam or the cow who is suckling them. Near the village I passed a caravan coming down from the high ground with loads of firewood and enormous faggots; the yaks were almost invisible under their burdens and the whole thing looked rather like Birnam Wood advancing on Dunsinane.

Another specialty of Yulong and the surrounding grasslands are some pretty little rodents, very light brown in color and rather like baby rabbits, except that their ears are shorter, broader, and more rounded, and further back on their heads. You see them everywhere, and the cropped turf is honeycombed with their little burrows. They are intensely curious and sit up and watch as you approach, with their heads slightly cocked to one side, before disappearing into their holes with the rapidity of lightning. One of the odd things about them is that they are always in company with some little brown birds which seem to be inseparable from them. These hardly ever fly but spend their time running about on the ground at an astonishing speed; when they do fly, as they will if you come too close to them, they keep very low and only go a few yards. The rodents and the birds are so similar in size, color, and movements that, when you see one of them taking evasive action, it is hard to tell which of the two it is. They live together on the most intimate terms, the birds nesting close to the mouths of the burrows and feeding on the seeds and grains that the rodents store up for the winter.

The direct route to Teko follows the valley which we had left the day before, afterwards crossing some high ground and dropping down again to Kolodong, but I wanted to stop on the way at the big lamasery of Dzogchen Gompa, whose fame as a religious center made powerful appeal to me. So the next day we sent on to Teko the luggage, the tea, Mr. Chang's Tibetan girl, and the Chinese bureaucrats and set off for the lamasery in a party of four: Mr. Chang, his servant, Elie and I. We took with us only our sleeping bags and some tea, *tsampa*, and butter.

Yulong is the center of a network of primitive communications, but I never dreamed at the time that in the following year

I should be traveling on one of the tracks which came down to it from the north. Now we were going west along a bleak valley which offered us a short cut. It was full of nomads' tents and herds. We halted for a meal near the camp of an old Tibetan and his daughter, a bucolic beauty whose face shone with butter. The old man had a splendid buccaneering face; he told his beads, turned an elaborate silver prayer wheel, and seemed to take little interest in us. We feasted on some delicious sour milk.

Our narrow gorge soon widened out into a deep valley. High up at the end of it we could see the snows of Nurila, the pass for which we were making. To the left rose another block of high ground, also snow-covered, over which my caravan of tea would be climbing in a day or two en route for Teko. We clambered strenuously up a steep slope of rubble and huge boulders. An icy wind was blowing and the ponies, who were feeling the effects of the altitude, kept on stopping. I was often surprised to see how much less good animals are than men at adapting themselves to variations in climate and altitude. Although they are bred and brought up on plateaus far above sea level, Tibetan ponies do not take kindly to the thin air at great heights; their flanks heave like a blacksmith's bellows and they get blown much worse than men on foot.

We found ourselves in a while on a long, steep slope of frozen snow, and here a savage storm of wind and snow swooped down on us. Riding was out of the question. We plodded slowly forward, bent double, battered by the wind and leading our wretched ponies, which were blinded by the snow clotting over their eyes.

We crossed the pass at three o'clock, after a short halt on the reverse slope to warm ourselves in the sun, which had mercifully reappeared. The pass is nearly fifteen thousand feet above sea level, or much the same height as Mont Blanc, but it did not give me the thrill that I have often felt on that noble Alpine peak. On the pass, though we looked down on the valley out of which we had climbed, we were dwarfed by the great mountain ranges towering over us, tumbling away to the horizon in every

direction—a lunar landscape of rocks and ice and scree, a treeless, inhuman, mineral world from which all forms of life had withdrawn.

The path scrambled down over loose stones into the valley—an interminable, soggy valley whose peaty floor was dotted with pools of liquid mud and soft patches in which the floundering ponies sank up to their girths. Only by combining acrobatics with horsemanship was it possible to remain in the saddle. On our left we had occasional glimpses of a great rocky peak festooned with a glacier. Night fell as we were crossing the stream to climb over a range of hills on its left bank into another valley. We continued this switchback progress over two more watersheds, but it seemed to get us nowhere and I began to think that we were lost. At last, late at night, we saw a little cluster of lights ahead of us; it was the hamlet of Dzogchen, and we were soon installed in the inn where a Chinese official was also lodging.

Chapter 24. THE HOLY VALLEY

EARLY NEXT morning we were visited by a young Chinese friend of Chang's. His name was Li Tien-ming, and he had been living for some years as a lama in the monastery of Dzogchen Gompa, under a Tibetan name meaning "Chinese Wisdom." He had studied at the university run by Canadians in Chengtu and spoke a little English. He took us around the village, but it is a place completely devoid of interest, existing only as a sort of satellite of the lamasery, which is tucked away out of sight in a cleft in the mountainside. It contains only a few houses, but a large number of little square pavilions, made of round wooden beams painted red; they stand in rows along the banks of two streams which come leaping down the hillside and each houses a big prayer wheel which is worked by the limpid and unsullied current flowing past it.

We made our way slowly up the narrow defile which leads to the lamasery. All the way along it stood *chortens*, poles bearing sacred garlands, prayer flags, and slabs of stone on which pictures of the gods had been painted. At last we emerged into the holy valley. Never have I seen, anywhere in the world, a place apter for the life of contemplation. Once we had entered it, we lost sight of the gorge which brought us there, and we found ourselves standing in a green oasis, which felt as if it was suspended in the sky and around which was deployed a vast amphitheater of forests and mountains. On our right the buildings of the lamasery rose in tiers with their backs to a gentle slope; facing them, on our left, lay a lovely wooded corrie, dominated by the tremendous snow-covered peak which towered in unchallenged mastery over the whole valley.

It is not a particularly big lamasery, for many of the monks live in little cells scattered through the surrounding woodland. We started to go through it, and on the wide terrace in front of the main temple found ourselves unexpectedly witnessing a ritual dance. It might have been specially organized for our benefit. The musicians were grouped in front of the entrance to the temple; with their instruments—huge trumpets, prayer drums, and cymbals—they accompanied the sweet singing of the acolytes with a muted melody. The lamas were treading a slow, solemn, convoluted measure. They were not wearing masks nor were they dressed as gods or demons, as they often are for ritual dances; they wore their ordinary robes. Holding aloft the sacred emblems, the scepter and the bull, they mimed a scene from the annals of Buddhism with reverent gestures. Then, with a poised and graceful movement, they spun slowly round on tiptoe with their robes billowing out around them.

When the dance was over, a lama took charge of us and led us to the biggest building in the lamasery, where its chief dignitaries live. We were ushered into a long, light room, a kind of veranda from where one looked out over a sea of mountain peaks stretching away to the horizon. It contained an altar covered with very fine bronze images and its walls were hidden by

shelves of books and silken hangings. We were received by four lamas seated on cushions who, with much decorum, invited me to take my place beside them.

One of them, a lad of fifteen with an alert, intelligent face, was the Living Buddha of that place and had authority over two hundred other lamaseries belonging to the Gnimapa sect. The lamasery at Dzogchen belongs to a special subdivision of the sect, and its monks are considered pre-eminent for their knowledge of philosophy and for their practice of contemplation. There are three lamas of the first rank at Dzogchen: the young man whom I have just mentioned and who was the most important of the three; his brother, who at that time was completing his studies in Lhasa; and a third, an older man, who was with us in the room. The two other lamas present were their teachers. They all looked extraordinarily kind and serene. One had the noble head of an ascetic. I felt instinctively that he would be the ideal person to initiate me into the inner mysteries of Lamaism, but it was not yet time for me to settle down to intensive study. I had first to learn the preliminary lessons which I hoped my visits to many different monasteries would instill in me.

Conversation, thanks to Mr. Chang and his young friend, was for once an easy matter, and I managed to elucidate many religious problems which had been puzzling me. We talked much of meditation, but these wise lamas would propound no hard-and-fast formulas to be used. Every disciple develops a relationship with his master so intimate that the latter can guide him, step by step, in the way best suited to his character and personality; all instruction takes place in complete privacy. The monks rise at five o'clock and during the course of the day devote four periods of an hour each to meditation; these are preceded by readings from the Buddhist scriptures. Many do much more than the prescribed curriculum and live in a state of almost continual meditation in hermits' cells deep in the forest. The Living Buddha had a gravity of demeanor remarkable in one so young, but from time to time one glimpsed the charming, unaffected

boy behind the staid mask of dedication. He was greatly interested in my camera and my Tibetan notebooks; he could hardly get over the idea of a foreigner reading and writing the Tibetan script.

His teacher gave me some valuable guidance in matters of the spirit and was kind enough to invite me to return and study under him for an indefinite period. One day, I promised myself, I would take him at his word, for what he had to offer me was, ultimately, what I had come to Tibet to seek. I took some photographs of my hosts and left them with a keen sense of regret, for deep within me I felt that, in the short time we had spent together, a strong bond had been established between us. In the main temple, lit by innumerable butter lamps, I was once more filled, as the monks performed their evening rites, with the serenity that comes from two hundred deep, reverent voices intoning their slow, harmonious chants.

We spent the next day in the forests where the hermits live. It was lovely weather. The three of us—Chang, his Chinese friend, and myself—set off along the valley, which looked peaceful and lovely with its groves and its clearings and the rocky streams that watered them. A path led us up the wooded slopes of the towering, snow-capped mountain. At the end of two hours' climbing we came to a little group of hermitages tucked away under the trees in a place of peculiar beauty. One of the residents invited me to his tiny log hut at the foot of a tall pine. The living room contained nothing except his bunk and a recess used for storing firewood and provisions. Next to it, and on an even smaller scale, was his place of worship, furnished only with a stool of meditation, a reading desk, some bookcases and, on the walls, some hangings and a shelf with images and butter lamps on it. But the man's eyes had a look of inner tranquillity; the poor, bare cell held boundless riches.

In a nearby clearing, a group of young monks sat in a circle in the sunlight, reading some holy work which their master expounded to them. They were learning the technique of meditation, and I envied the tranquillity of their existence. What

demon (I could not help asking myself) drives me forward on my travels when I know perfectly well that inner peace (which I, like a fool, range the whole world to find) is here, within easy reach? But it's no use. I am quite incapable, as yet, of subduing the silly sterile wanderlust with which Western culture has infected me.

Further up the mountain there were other colonies of hermits, but what was the point of going up to them only to come down again? Besides, I felt in my bones that I should return one day. We turned back down the deserted path. The sun was setting in splendor, the evening air was still. It was as though nature was in league with man to invest my memories of that holy valley with perfection.

Chapter 25. PRINTING AND ARCHITECTURE

WE LEFT early the next morning with two yaks and two ponies, but my pony was such a hopeless animal that I did the whole stage on foot. We climbed up to a high pass where an icy wind met us, but walking kept me warm, and I marched bare to the waist, like the caravanmen. Our small party had been joined by a plump, jolly Tibetan lady, a very likable person, carrying her belongings in a bag slung over her shoulder.

We dropped down from the pass into a big, wooded valley which went on and on. As night fell we were overtaken by a violent storm and sought shelter from it in a tiny hut which luckily happened to be near at hand. It already housed, in unimaginable squalor, a family with four children, all of them black with dirt and soot and one, a baby in arms, completely naked in spite of the intense cold. A little fire of yak dung gave out a feeble heat but filled the hut with smoke. I found, with some difficulty, room to lie down among the children, the chickens, the dogs, two calves, and five kids. My bedfellows wept,

barked, cackled, and bleated all night long, but I, being by now accustomed to this sort of thing, slept none the worse for it.

The next day we traveled a short way to Kolodong, from where our caravan went back to Dzogchen. Here the trail we had been following joined the direct route from Yulong, and I heard that the yaks carrying my tea were ahead of us. We were now not far from Teko, and the country ahead of us was particularly impressive, so I set off on foot ahead of the caravan.

The landscape really was astonishing. The track wound through a deep gorge, flanked by precipices and so narrow that often the river monopolized its floor, and the path was either cut out of the cliff face or built up on wooden piles above a foaming torrent which at times enveloped one in a cloud of spume. In some places the enclosing cliffs, more than a thousand feet high, rose absolutely vertically or even overhung the river, crushing the gorge in an enormous vice and reducing the illimitable sky to a thin blue ribbon eroded by the tops of the trees. There were a lot of bridges; we crossed nine in half that number of miles.

After we had been going for three hours, this canyon widened out into a valley, but this was a wild sort of place too. Presently villages began to appear; we were getting back to the world of men. We passed a big white *chörten*, then a pretty clump of willows squeezed in between the cliff and the riverbank, then a few scattered houses. We turned a corner and there, all of a sudden, was the great lamasery of Teko, fitted snugly into the mouth of a little valley which ran back into the mountain and was lost to sight.

I crossed the wooden bridge which led to the village and went straight to the Chinese magistrate's office to find out where the school was; Chang, who ran it, had asked me to stay there while I was in Teko. No one understood my few words of Chinese, but a member of the magistrate's staff who spoke Tibetan directed me to the Chinese school, where I was received with the utmost kindness by a young teacher in a disused temple at the back of the lamasery. Here I was given a room to myself, next

door to an old lama who still lived in an obscure corner of the temple, surrounded by images of the most terrifying kind and performing his rites without taking any notice of the alien scholastic activity which went on all around him.

Teko (Dege Gonchen), is a typical Tibetan township, with its houses clustered round a big lamasery like chicks clustering round a hen. The lamasery is almost a little town in itself, and its ochre buildings vertically striped with red, white, and black, identifying them as belonging to the Sakyapa sect, looked neat and gay as they climbed in irregular tiers up the side of the valley. In front of it stood a great white *chörten* shaped, like so many others in Tibet, in the form of an inverted bell, and above that there was a courtyard surrounded by a wooden gallery full of rows of prayer wheels. This was where merchants from Lhasa brought gorgeously colored carpets and the rich red cloth from which the best robes are made, supple and warm as velvet. Here, too, were sold locally made goods: the country cloth, gray or striped in red and black, knives and cutlasses, soft leather boots with brightly colored legs, heavy woolen blankets with exotic patterns on them, birchwood eating bowls lined with beautifully worked silver, and many other things.

In this forecourt a few laymen's houses and little shops were dotted about with nothing to show that they were not part of the lamasery. Further up the hill the monks' printing press was housed in an enormous rectangular building with another big courtyard in front of it, and above this stood the handsome and very imposing castle of the kings of Teko and the main temple. Behind them sprawled the usual architectural hodgepodge of lamas' quarters, little shrines, one big courtyard adorned with mural paintings, and a long row of *chörtens*. The monastery, with its wide terraces, its gilded roofs, and its prayer flags streaming gaily in the wind from tall poles, had, in the brilliant sunlight, a gallant aspect.

Below it, down by the river, lay the Chinese quarter, a damp, dark, drab slum, contrasting sharply with the lamasery, like a fungus growing from a healthy tree. Its little shops, the inn

where the Chinese magistrate lived, the cheaply built homes of the officials—the whole place looked very poor when you compared it with the fine and ancient buildings towering over it.

The printing press was one of my first objectives, for a subsidiary purpose of my journey was to arrange for reprints of certain Buddhist works in Tibetan. The director of the press received me with great kindness in a big room full of books and drawings. He was an elderly lama of distinguished appearance. His secretary, a large, placid man, proved astonishingly erudite. They were both delighted that a European should have come to Teko with the idea of getting books printed in Tibetan, and you could have knocked them over with a feather when I gave them a list of the titles; they had no idea that we in the West had catalogued all their sacred writings. The secretary, however, took the wind out of my sails by revealing a precise knowledge of the name, the number of chapters, and the number of pages in each of several thousand works which are to be found in the 333 volumes of the *Kanjur* and the *Tanjur*. These include, between them, the whole text of the Buddhist scriptures, all the commentaries upon them, and various works dealing with grammar, astrology, medicine, and other related subjects.

The printing press at Teko has no regular and continuous output; it prints, by request, whatever books are wanted by its clients. The latter, if the order is a large one, must supply their own ink and paper. The press, moreover, shuts down in the winter in deference to the cold, for its premises are not heated. Its technical methods differ markedly from those employed in Europe. Instead of metal fonts, which can be readily recast, the Tibetan printers use wooden ones—long narrow planks on which the text is carved and each of which corresponds to one complete page. (The reader can try to imagine for himself the part played by the storeroom in which are kept the tens of thousands of planks required for printing all the 333 volumes of the canon, as well as the appendices to them.) Every plank in every book has its number and its place on the shelves, and the whole collection is arranged in such a way that any of its component

parts can be located at a moment's notice. It is housed in a big building, several stories high; every room and every landing is lined with shelves, and all the shelves are numbered.

The actual work of printing is done briskly. An apprentice brings the appropriate planks and dumps them on a bench beside the printers, who work in pairs, one on each side of a big bench. Number One selects a plank and puts it down on the bench; Number Two, using a felt pad, smears it with ink. Number One then lays a sheet of paper on top of the plank, and Number Two runs off the first impression by passing a heavy leather roller over it. The sheets thus printed are collected and taken to another part of the shop, where they are sorted out and checked by the lamas. The pages of a book are never stitched or bound together; they are stacked (like a pile of cards), wrapped up in a piece of silk between two small boards of wood, and then put into their place on the library shelves. The boards are often decorated with carvings or paintings. The Tibetans have a tremendous respect for the written and the printed word and do not recognize the existence of anything corresponding to the wastepaper basket; if a page is smudged or printed amiss, they put it in a shrine in order not to tarnish its magic.

Though I spent a lot of time in the lamasery, I spent even more of it with the old lama in the room next door. Several times a day he intoned his prayers in his dark, dust-laden little sanctuary, all cluttered up with images, paintings, demons' masks, thank-offering bowls, and silk hangings which veiled the terrible gods. The tiny windows admitted the minimum of daylight, and the flickering butter lamps lent the place an air of mystery. While the old man prayed, I squatted near him in the shadows, studying the ritual gestures with which he managed the scepter and the bell, and the way he chanted or intoned the sacred words, which were accompanied by the continuous beating of a drum, the thunder of much bigger drums, and the sharp clangor of cymbals. For hours at a time we sat side by side on our cushions, facing the low altar on which butter lamps burned in honor of the veiled image of Dodiephuwa, the tutelary deity

of the Sakyapas. Sometimes the lama made me read a passage from one of the *tantras* dedicated to this god, and afterwards expounded its meaning to me and instructed me in the practice of meditation; then he would relapse once more into contemplation. I used to slip away when I felt tired, but he stayed on, hour after hour, motionless and seemingly drained of life.

These pious observances were interspersed with more mundane distractions. I was several times invited to a meal by the magistrate, whose name was Fong Chai-yuan, and was delighted to renew my acquaintance with Chinese cooking after several months of *tsampa* and buttered tea. I also spent a lot of time talking to one of the schoolmasters, an enthusiastic young man who had thrown himself heart and soul into his work. He took me to see his new school being built and I got a first-hand glimpse of Tibetan building technique.

The walls are always made of adobe, the clay being tamped down between a supporting framework of timber. This work is done entirely by women, relays of whom, bare to the waist and singing all the time, bring the clay to the site in baskets which they carry on their heads. When they have filled the wooden framework, a gang of men and youths, working shoulder to shoulder, proceed to tamp it down. They are armed with beams of timber, which they plunge rhythmically up and down, at the same time executing what looks like a dance, so that their feet help to knead the clay into a compact mass. The dance is accompanied by a monotonous and unending song which I remember as the leitmotiv of life in Teko.

No mortar, no water even, is used in the construction of these walls of earth, but in that dry climate they will stand for centuries: witness the ruined castles of the kings of Chala, on the road to Kantse, or those at Teko. The ground floor of a house, which is used for stables and storerooms, is always built of this material, but in the better class of house and in the lamaseries you generally find rooms built of wood in the corners of the upper stories. They are beautifully made, split logs being used; the rounded part of the log is on the outside, the flat part, neatly

leveled off, forms the interior wall, which is often lined with paneling made of planks. The finished product is painted dark red.

The windows are square and fitted with wooden frames of an ornamental Chinese design; across the frames, also in the Chinese style, they stretch "panes" of semitransparent paper. The flat roofs have a basis of interlaced branches or bundles of twigs, covered with a thick layer of earth tamped down in the same way that the walls are. If they are well made, these roofs are completely waterproof, and to keep them in repair it is only necessary to fill up the cracks with earth from time to time.

Temple roofs are slightly more complicated. The foundation of twigs is built up to a depth of four or five feet, and its edges, which remain visible under the eaves when the temple is finished, make an aesthetic contribution to the appearance of the building. The butt ends of the twigs, pressed tightly together and carefully leveled off, form an integral part of the outer wall; they are painted black and produce the effect of a broad bank of rough, granulated material running around the top of the smooth red walls. Along the edge of this great black stripe runs an ogee in which the round butts of rafters, projecting slightly from the rest, are picked out in white, each being in its turn surrounded by square butts, also projecting slightly. Tibetan architecture is completely unlike any other, though its classic tradition seems at times to have certain accidental affinities with the architecture of ancient Egypt.

Chapter 26. AN AGONIZING DILEMMA

MY OWN affairs, meanwhile, were not making much progress. I had so far failed to sell my brick tea, for the little town had ample stocks, and this knocked out a secret plan which I had worked out in collaboration with my friend Chang. The reader may recall the Tibetan woman who traveled with us on the

last lap of our journey and who was begging her way to Lhasa. We had managed to persuade this enterprising lady to take me along with her; being a good pious soul, she fully understood my desire to make a pilgrimage which she herself was undertaking in spite of all the difficulties involved. The idea was that she would look after the external affairs of my expedition, do all the buying of provisions and all the talking to the people whom we met on the road. To them she would explain that I was an old lama from Mongolia who could not speak much Tibetan; with my shaven head, my face darkened by exposure, and a respectable patina of dirt, and a secondhand lama's robe which I had picked up locally, this would not be a difficult role to sustain.

But this plan would only work if we traveled on foot, like very poor people, with our belongings on our backs. If I could have sold my tea, it would have been easy to take the proceeds with me, hidden somewhere on my person, and the money would have made it much easier to buy provisions. It would, on the other hand, have been out of the question to set out with ten yak-loads of brick tea. So considerable a caravan would not only have been incompatible with our humble status, but would have meant employing two or three men, inevitably talkative and indiscreet, to look after it. I could not, however, jettison the tea, for it represented my entire capital, without which I could make no further progress.

It was an agonizing dilemma. I did my utmost to retain the good lady's services for as long as I could, hoping somehow to get rid of the pestilential tea, but in the end she got bored with the whole thing and disappeared one day without a word of warning. Afterwards I often used to think of her, striding sturdily westward through fair weather and foul, immune from all the mundane worries that bogged me down.

I had lost one chance of reaching Lhasa, and this made me all the more determined to find another.

Part Six

MY INITIATION

Chapter 27. THE BARRIER OF THE YANGTZE

ON THE tenth of June, escorted by a large party of my friends, I crossed the bridge that leads out of Teko. Everybody had been extraordinarily generous. The lamas at the printing press gave me a sack of *tsampa* and a basketful of fried cakes to which they knew I was extremely partial; a sick man whom I had been looking after produced a huge lump of butter, the schoolteachers a supply of vegetables from their garden, and the Chinese magistrate several packets of English cigarettes. Everyone wished me a prosperous journey and a speedy return.

My caravan comprised two ponies, one of them for Elie, and six yaks carrying my luggage and the tea. I had an escort consisting of one Chinese soldier, whom the magistrate insisted on placing at my disposal although conditions in that part of the country were fairly peaceful; this warrior was armed with a Tibetan dagger, a gigantic broadsword, and a long Chinese pipe. He was a splendid fellow, entirely devoted to my interests, but there was nothing very military about his getup; this consisted of a pair of faded blue trousers, an old, patched sheep-

skin *shuba*, and an astonishing hat, round, black, and hard like a bowler and decorated with an enormous pink cockade which this fop had cut out of the lid of a tin of cigarettes going under the improbable name of "Pink Bean Cigarettes."

Quite early in the day we reached the little inn at Kolodong, where I found an old Tibetan lady dressing her daughter's hair in a most interesting way. In Tibet the women wear their hair in a wide range of styles. In Lhasa and the provinces around it the fashion is extremely elaborate. At Kangting it is relatively simple—long braids, with a lash of red wool on the end of each, wound around and around the head like a turban. The ladies of Teko, however, aimed rather higher than this.

To begin with, their hair, in order to give it gloss and luster, gets a good going over with butter; this phase of the operation has the incidental advantage of evicting a small but worthwhile proportion of the lice normally to be found in these well-stocked coverts. The hair is then, after being parted down the middle, carefully piled up in two close-fitting caps on top of the head. Each of these is subdivided into long, narrow braids, all originating at the same level, which are bound round the two glossy central buns of hair. A lady can have up to fifty braids on each side of her skull (the height of fashion is to have a total of 108, or the same number as the beads on your rosary), and it is no easy task to build up this double circumvallation of long tresses, which in this part of Tibet are made even longer by tassels or streamers of black wool.

When a lady lets her hair down, the braids form a lissome, revealing veil around her head and shoulders; it looks odd at first, but is very becoming. The ends of every pair of braids in this black cascade are linked by a colored ribbon, and this ribbon is tied to the lady's girdle. The results are very fetching, and Tibetan girls, standing on the flat roofs of their houses with their *shubas* draped closely about them and their faces framed in the gracefully parted curtains of their braids, look like princesses in a fairy tale.

The next day we went on retracing our steps up the valley

which led back to Dzogchen Gompa. After four hours we reached an important crossroads, with a lot of nomads' tents dotted round it. Here we turned north towards Marong up a grassy valley where many beasts were grazing; they were guarded by savage, or anyhow temperamental, mastiffs. We halted for the night in the middle of a torrential rainstorm.

It was still raining when we set off again next morning; the weather seemed to have turned against us. The valley, a narrow one, was uninhabited. The only signs of life were hares, gazelles, antelopes, and fat little marmots. It began to snow and we made slow progress, for the animals kept stopping to regain their breath because of the gradient and the altitude. I walked in order to keep warm (for it really was bitterly cold), but found the going difficult because of the deep snow in which we had to trample out a path. To make things worse, I slipped on a snow-covered boulder when crossing a stream and my wet boots were soon frozen stiff.

The country, nevertheless, had a sort of bleak majesty. It was the kind of scenery I had expected to find in Tibet: a high, wild pass between bare mountains, the thin black line of yaks behind me blurred by mist, the continual cries of the half-naked men urging them up the steep ascent, the intermittent halts to take the load off a beast that showed signs of foundering. (It is however only fair to point out that the weather in Tibet, especially in winter, is generally fine and dry; it seldom snows, and the bright sunshine makes it easy to put up with the low temperatures.)

We crossed the pass just before ten o'clock. It is about fourteen thousand feet high. The valley on the other side was more sophisticated, with odd patches of cultivation, and we soon reached Marong, which consisted of a single building. While waiting for the caravan to catch up to us, I attempted to dry my boots, socks, and trousers in front of a fire, but it would have taken days before this experiment succeeded. From Marong we marched on for another two hours down the valley, till we sighted Goze Gompa, a lamasery, which, like the one

at Teko, belongs to the Sakyapas, the most important sect in the province.

It is a small lamasery. The only interesting thing about it is the roof of the main temple. This, instead of being flat in the usual Tibetan style, is designed like the roof of a Chinese temple, but each of its corners is surmounted by the emblem of a snake, such as you find in India or Cambodia. On the pantile, two curious dancing skeletons flank a central belfry. At either end of the roof squats, like a gargoyle, the composite sea monster with an elephant's head known as *makara*, an emblem more commonly met with in countries such as India, Cambodia, and Java, less remote from the ocean than Tibet.

One man, among the small crowd of Tibetans who watched me closely while I was recording these odd things in my notebook, had a strikingly Aryan cast of countenance; with his bronzed face and his light-colored eyes, he could easily have passed for a Chamonix guide.

I had come now to the end of the *oula* system of requisitioning transport, for we had left the province of Teko for that of Tengko, where, incidentally, the rate for pack animals was higher. Soon after leaving Goze we got on to the main caravan route from Dzogchen to Jyekundo. It was a dull day's march, infused with a rather vicarious interest by the fact that we passed close to the village of Lingtsong, which may have been the actual and is certainly the legendary birthplace of the greatest hero in Tibetan history, Kesar of Ling.

Kesar—a name whose echoes down more recent ages must surely have been coincidental—is supposed to have reigned over a small principality in Eastern Tibet which some authorities, notable among them Mme. Alexandra David-Neel, identify with the Lingtsong district. Kesar reigned long before Buddhism was introduced into Tibet. He seems to have been a warrior as well as a king, and his saga consists of a long series of remarkable adventures, most of them set in China. Oddly enough, the Chinese, too, have temples dedicated to Kesar, but their Kesar is Chinese, not Tibetan, and would seem to have

been an entirely different person, unconnected with the ruler of Ling. To make matters still more confused, both in Lhasa and in Eastern Tibet temples dedicated to the Tibetan Kesar are known as "Chinese temples."

Whoever or whatever Kesar really was, he is easily the most popular legendary figure in Tibet, and the wandering story-tellers who beg their way from village to village seldom omit his heroic achievements from their repertoire. Although his legend is based mainly on oral tradition, versions of it exist in manuscript and even in print. I came across several of them in the course of my travels and found them of considerable interest, not only for their archaic style, but for the light which they throw on pre-Buddhist Tibet. Kesar's saga is a welter of fighting and hunting, savagery and heroism. One must assume that it does roughly interpret the life of those days, and, if it does, it brings out very strikingly the changes wrought by Buddhism. Its tenets of peace and charity and gentleness have transformed the national character without impairing the pride and the high courage on which the independent, freedom-loving outlook of the Tibetans is based. Tibet, like Mongolia, is a shining example of the beneficent effects of Buddhist philosophy. It is a thousand pities that the West has learned so little from them.

I was riding along, thinking about Kesar and his adventures, when, as I rounded a corner, the lamasery of Nodze came in sight, snugly sited in a wide, shallow corrie. When I got there they allotted me the best quarters I had had so far. My room, which was both better lit and cleaner than rooms in lamaseries are apt to be, belonged to one of the senior lamas. It was well furnished, with a painted altar, many images of unusually good quality, and a great many books. From my bunk, which was covered with fine Tibetan carpets, I could look down the whole length of that wide and tranquil valley.

The route which led from Nodze to Tengko was not easy going. The steep, stony track crossed a succession of ridges and ravines (ten times in one day, by my computation, we scrambled up and ten times slithered down). About noon on the first

day's march we crossed a high pass and found ourselves looking down into a big and enticing valley. Along it flowed the Yangtze-kiang, here still known as the Dre Chu (in Tibetan) or the Kincha-kiang (in Chinese). We dropped down to the floor of this valley and soon reached the little town of Tengko.

Here the trading center is not only a place of considerable importance but, and this is unusual in Tibet, it overshadows the local lamasery. This is an insignificant group of buildings, tucked away in a grove of trees. The main temple is a poor sort of place, and not well looked after. An old lama showed me round it and identified the resident gods. I noticed a bundle of old *thankas*, which are religious pictures painted on silk, rolled up and stacked in a derelict pile. I got the lama's permission to examine them, found that some were extremely interesting, and asked if I could buy them. He refused, as I had expected, to sell them but insisted on presenting me with three.

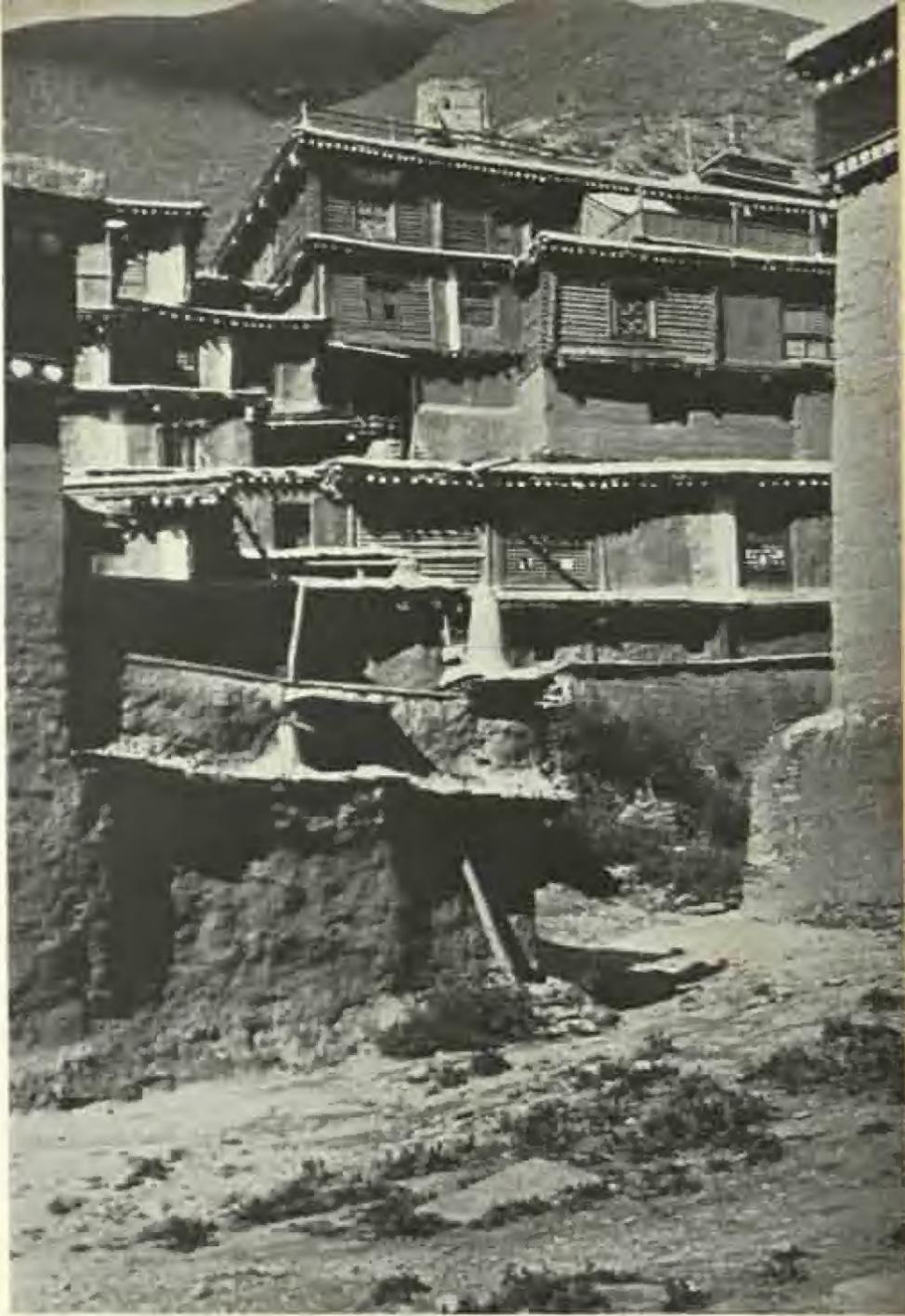
"They will be useful for your own temple," he said, "when you get home."

That afternoon I went and sat on the bank of the Yangtze. On the far bank I could see a little temple, a well-defined track, and the wall of mountains into which it disappeared towards Chamdo. There lay Forbidden Tibet; the river marked its frontier.*

For a long time I looked across the river towards this tantalizing territory of which I had dreamed for so long and which I now beheld for the first time. Every detail of the landscape stamped itself on my mind—the trees, the rocks, the little houses, the peasants going about their work, the children playing. But it was inaccessible, as distant, as unattainable, as if an ocean and not a river lay between it and me.

Within a stone's throw yakskin basket boats were ferrying

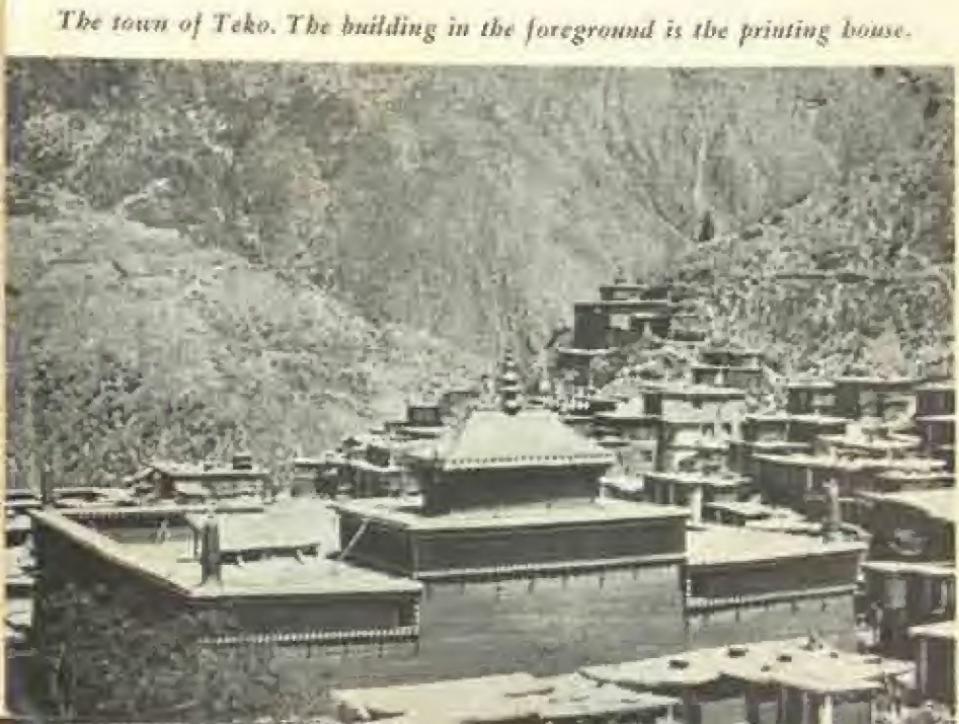
* See page 91. As we have seen, the delimitation of the Tibetan border with Sikang has long been disputed between China and Tibet. At the time referred to, however, Tibetan authority extended to the upper Yangtze-kiang, the *de facto* eastern border of Tibet following this river.



Lamas' houses at Teko



The two Living Buddhas of Drogshen Gampa, with the younger one's tutor



people across the Yangtze as though it was the most natural thing in the world. The passengers were all Tibetans; they would never know the envy they aroused in the white man who watched them, smiling, from the other bank. Some even invited me to make the crossing with them, but I knew that, if I accepted, I should soon be turned back on the other side. This was not the bridgehead from which to launch my raid on Lhasa.

Chapter 28. TRANSMISSION OF STRENGTH

THE NEXT stage, to Mantzen, was a long one; we kept the same caravan for four days. We began by fording a big stream, where the men were hard put to it to prevent the animals from being swept off their feet. The country was uninteresting. The Yangtze flowed sluggishly, winding round little sandy islets covered with stunted willows and tamarisks. The track either followed the sandbanks along the river's edge or ran, thirty feet above it, along the flat expanse of pasture in the bottom of the valley. It was tremendously hot and I walked ahead of the caravan, bare to the waist and getting thoroughly burned by the sun.

Three young lamas, cheerful and friendly people, had tacked themselves onto our small party. They seized the opportunity of putting their belongings on my pack animals and strode gaily along, carrying big black umbrellas to protect their shaven heads against the sun. After weathering a violent rainstorm we camped for the night on a bluff two or three hundred feet above the river, and here, thanks to the generosity of the local farmers, I had a delicious dish of sour milk and some cakes made of barley flour.

The next day, after a few hours' travel down this rather boring valley, we came to a little lamasery of the Karmapa sect, painted white (as they always are in that sect) and standing on

a stretch of turf which ran down to the Yangtze. Soon after this, the terrain began to alter; the track climbed steeply up a high cliff overlooking the left bank of the river, then plunged into a wild and chaotic area of broken ground. For several hours we scrambled through this fantastic wilderness, by-passing tall spurs of rocks, scaling precipitous ridges, plunging down into gloomy ravines with torrents racing through them on their way to join the Yangtze, which we could sometimes see winding like a thin blue ribbon in the distance. The track clung dizzily to the sheer rock face and at length became so difficult to negotiate that I had to dismount and walk.

After some hours on foot I felt tired and decided to rest my legs by riding again for a few minutes. We were on a stretch where the track was more or less level but very narrow. All at once my saddle slipped around and I found myself lying underneath the pony with my right foot caught in the small Tibetan stirrup. The frightened animal backed wildly and then bolted. It looked as if I was going to be dragged behind him over the rocks, but with a last desperate effort I managed to get my foot free and was left lying half stunned, while the wretched pony made off into the distance, bucking and kicking in an effort to get rid of the saddle which, with my sleeping bag and other items lashed onto it, now hung under its belly.

I began to realize what a narrow escape I had had. Not only had I just missed being kicked or trampled to death, but, if the saddle had happened to turn clockwise instead of counter-clockwise, I should have fallen, not on the track, but over the precipice—for the pony had been walking, as all horses do on mountain trails, as close as possible to the edge. It was instinctive, as I recovered my composure, to examine the almost vertical slope down which I would have fallen, to finish up in a swiftly flowing torrent fifteen hundred feet below.

The pony, having eventually gotten rid of the impedimenta dangling underneath him, quieted down and was grazing peacefully when the men recaptured him. Elie, still pale and shaking with fright, took pains to see that the girths were tight

enough, and we set off again. But I finished the long journey on foot, although I was slightly lame and the cuts on my back were very painful.

We dropped down slowly into the valley and camped near the village of Yemba, opposite the lamasery of Dantha Gompa, which stands in forbidden territory on the other side of the river. It rained all night, and the weather next morning was vile; but we only had a short way to go before reaching Mantzen, a small agricultural settlement on the banks of the Yangtze. On the opposite bank, in the mouth of a green and fertile valley, I could see the small lamasery of Shangu Gompa. I paid little attention to it at the time, for I could not know that before long it would play an important part in my destinies. I spent that day at the farm where we were quartered, talking to its owners and to an old lama who lodged in one of the spare rooms.

Next day, in a wild, spectacular gorge, our path was once more barred by the Yangtze. It was about two hundred feet wide at this point and its current, constricted between rocky cliffs, was extremely swift and turbulent. We addressed ourselves to the task of crossing. This time the boats involved were not the usual round basket boats, but longish rectangular ferries, with their bows and sterns built up above the level of the gunwales. They were, however, constructed, like the little round boats, of wickerwork sheathed in yakskin.

It was quite a business making them seaworthy. First we had to patch the yakskin hull, calking the rents in it with butter and bunging up the holes with wads of yak hair soaked in butter. Then we had to lash two ferries together with spars of wood to give them more stability. After that we went through the usual drill. The clumsy craft was towed upstream through the comparatively stagnant water under the bank, then we piled into it and were swept diagonally across to a point on the further bank about three hundred yards lower down. A Tibetan who took passage with us swam his pony alongside; it struggled manfully against the current, its eyes dilated with fear, and was trembling violently when it came ashore on the other side. Our own ani-

mals remained behind on the left bank, and one of the lamas went off to fetch another relay from a village nearby.

It is no good pretending that I did not get a thrill out of landing on the right bank of the Yangtze. We were now in Tibet proper, and would continue to march through it as far as Jyekundo. The route (no practicable alternative to it exists) is really a sort of right of way, established by usage, but traffic on it, as I was soon to discover for myself, is very closely supervised by the Tibetans.

The fresh pack animals arrived while we were making tea. I had to enter into serious negotiations about the cost of their hire, for we were now in an independent country; Chinese influence cut no ice here and the *oula* system was not recognized.

When we started, the track led us up the cliff overlooking the river. The great rocky gorge through which it ran was a most impressive sight. On the far side we got a glimpse of the small lamasery of Mandzri, a white oasis in a grove of trees clinging to the side of the mountain. Before long we reached the Shangu Gompa lamasery, first sighted from Mantzen on the day before. It was romantically situated on a ledge high above the valley, with its back to the cliff. After crossing a wooden bridge and climbing up a steep path, we were welcomed by its guardian pack of watch dogs, all barking their heads off. A lama got them under control and showed me to a large room, where I took up my quarters. Elie and the young lama who was traveling with us were in the room next door.

Soon afterwards the local Living Buddha came to call on me, a stout youngish man whose aristocratic nose stood out anomalously in a gentle, contemplative face. He bade me welcome and said that he had been expecting me, having heard a great deal about me; not for the first time I remarked the speed with which news travels in a country where all means of locomotion are extremely slow.

I had a meal of *tsampa* and butter tea and went to inspect the lamasery, but it was not much of a place and, apart from the two senior lamas whose quarters were close to my own room, most

of the monks lived in lonely cells built into the mountainside. This is normal practice in the Karmapa sect, to which the monastery belonged.

Yielding to a strong impulse, I visited one of these cells, painted white and poised like an eyrie on a minor peak. *Chörtens* lined the path leading to it, but the cell itself was shut up and appeared to be deserted. I was greatly struck by the silence and the tranquillity of that lonely place. Suddenly the door opened. A smiling lama appeared and invited me to enter. His ascetic face was framed by a short black beard, but the thing that struck me most were his eyes, which seemed to bore into me as though he could read the secrets of my soul. He made me sit down in his little shrine and told me that he too had been expecting my arrival, a lama from Dzogchen Gompa having given him news of my approach. He interrogated me at length about my knowledge of Buddhism, the methods I used in meditation, and my religious experiences. He made me read out various passages from a sacred text and expounded them to me in a most lucid and instructive way.

I did not notice how quickly the time was passing until I realized that night had fallen. The lama shared his frugal meal with me and then showed me into a tiny cell tucked in at the back of the hermitage where I was astonished to find my sleeping bag; they had brought it up there without saying a word to me.

From then on I gave up being astonished by anything that happened at Shangu. Events seemed to be occurring without my having any part in them, and I felt that I was in the grip of a secret and compelling force which had brought me to this little monastery in the back of beyond where everything seemed to have been prepared for me in advance and where everything conspired to keep me an uncomplaining captive. The next morning my little caravan set off for Jyekundo as though it was the most natural thing in the world for it to leave me behind, and I, in an equally matter-of-fact way, stayed in the isolated cell on the side of the mountain, alone with my teacher.

The days passed as they pass in a dream; I still do not know how many I spent there. I hardly ever left the shrine, and spent much of the time sitting beside my master, gazing at the magnificent view down the valley, reading or meditating. It seemed as though the lama had found out on that first day all that he needed to know about me, for he asked me no more questions, but answered, briefly, any that I put to him. We were linked by a current of intuitive understanding, and I learned far more during this short period of retreat than I had from years of intensive study in Europe.

One morning we sat down side by side in front of the little altar. The lama arranged in front of us a magic circle of intricate design. On a stool were placed the sacred scepter and bell, a ritual drum, a bowl for libations made from a skullcap mounted on a copper stand, a round box containing consecrated pills, and another bowl filled with grains of barley. Two ritual jugs, their stoppers having the shape of a mystic jewel and being decorated with a peacock-feather design, were filled with lustral water.

While my master administered to me the elementary rites which qualify the candidate to profit by the telling of his beads, another lama entered the shrine and squatted down beside us without a word. Then began the long ceremony of initiation. Its intricate ritual lasted for an hour; at the end of it I had become a member of the Karmapa sect and powers had been bestowed on me which would enable me to progress further down the mystical path to which I was committed.

This particular ceremony is not what an initiation is generally understood to be, though that is how its Tibetan name (*angkur*) is usually translated; the literal meaning of the word is "transmission of strength," which conveys exactly the inner purpose of the rites. It is not, at any rate in these early stages, a question of initiating the disciple into a secret doctrine, but rather of investing him with certain powers residing in his master or in the occult forces of which the latter has gained control. The disciple's role is not merely a passive one; it is up to him to grasp and to get the most out of the psychic emanations which surround

him during the ceremony. As the disciple progresses further into the realms of spirituality, he submits himself to fresh rites of the same kind which qualify him to penetrate still deeper into the mysteries of Lamaism.

The most vital part of the ceremony is the intoning by the master of a special service of consecration. My lama reverently extracted his copy of this service from a little cupboard where it was carefully preserved in wrappings of silk. Parts of this service took the form of a dialogue in which I had to read certain passages of the text, repeating them three times after the lama. Our chanting had the usual accompaniment of music and mime: bells were rung, the drum was beaten, intricate gestures were performed with the scepter, grains of barley were thrown, by master and disciple alternately, on to the magic circle and towards the five corners of the universe. Some gestures were unmistakably linked to the purpose of consecration, and openly symbolized the transmission of powers from the lama to me. For instance, he touched my head, my breast, and the nape of my neck with the scepter and with the sacred bowls. Then I was washed with the purifying water, drank some of it, and swallowed the consecrated pills. There were other rites besides these. When all were done, the lama bade me repeat the "Triple Refuge" to mark my entry into the Buddhist Church, and bestowed on me the name by which I should be known to the members of my new religion.

These details will seem ridiculous to those European readers who are accustomed to dismiss as mere superstition everything which cannot be fitted into the pattern of their own religious practices. It should however be noted that Christian sacraments—confirmation, for instance—are based on much the same conceptions as those of Buddhism, and the rites of ordination into the Christian Church do not differ in essentials from those which celebrate the consecration of a lama.

I had been living for months on the frontiers of mysticism and now, in a lonely cell on a lonely mountain, I had crossed them. I was stirred to the depths of my being, dazzled by the

glimpse I had had of the new and illimitable world which stretched before me. I had done my utmost, ever since entering Tibet, not to play the tourist, not to treat Lamaism as so much exotic camera fodder, not to study a great religion as an ethnologist might study a quaint tribal custom. I wanted to immerse myself, as far as a European could, in something which dominates the life of Tibet.

Before coming here, I had studied Buddhism for years. I had visited its temples in Cambodia and Ceylon, in China and Mongolia, living with the monks, attending their services, sharing their meditations. Today, at last, I realized that a man would need to spend not one but several lives in the tantalizing twilight of Tibet to unveil all its mysteries, to make any significant advance down the spiritual road which leads out of its desolate mountains towards a goal which I could never attain.

I knew that the time had not yet come for me to take that road, that the quest I had undertaken was not at an end, and in due course I set off again for Jyekundo with Gelu, the young lama who had been traveling with us and who, well aware of my reasons for staying so long at Shangu, had waited there to keep me company on the road.

After an hour's march, we reached the little village of Kaya, where the local authorities proved mildly obstructive. We had been in Tibetan territory since crossing the Yangtze, and it is only by courtesy that the Tibetans allow travelers to take the short cut to Jyekundo, which lies astride their frontier with China. Gelu explained to the headman that I was only going there in order to continue my journey to Koko Nor, in Chinese Tibet; nobody had any objection to that, and I was permitted to proceed. This small contretemps brought home to me the need for elaborate precautions if I ventured into territory more definitely forbidden.

Beyond Kaya, through a narrow, wooded valley, the track brought us up to the pass of Showu. It was not so much a pass as the entrance to a high corrie surrounded by bare, jagged hills. A wide expanse of prairie covered the bottom of the corrie.

Thousands of ponies, sheep, goats, and yaks were at pasture here. We broke our march at a big tent where a very pretty Tibetan girl served us with sour milk and refused all payment for it.

Later in the morning we climbed gently out of this corrie into another one, about twelve thousand feet above sea level and no less thickly peopled with flocks and herds. We were marching at a good steady pace, but the absence of any form of landmark gave me the impression that we were making no progress at all. Although spring was far advanced, an icy wind was blowing; winter on these uplands must be hell.

Here and there, sheltered from the wind in the mouth of a valley, we would see a cluster of tents, and at last, after making a long detour round a rocky spur, the village of Panchen came in sight. Over it towered a gleaming white lamasery, offering a marked contrast to the dingy quarters of the Chinese magistrate, who lived in a poor dwelling surrounded by refuse heaps and mud. We got ourselves lodgings in a nondescript hovel, but the headman, fortunately, came and moved us to a spotlessly clean room in his own house.

Next day we left Panchen and its grasslands, and, after passing another little monastery on the way, reached the lamasery of Tangu at about eleven o'clock. White as a Christmas cake, it was built on top of a grassy knoll in the mouth of a small valley. We crossed the river by a wooden bridge and soon found ourselves in the broad valley leading to Jyekundo. From there we followed a real highway, dusty and crowded with traffic. We passed a lot of Tibetans going home from market; they were all extremely picturesque, the only unexpected thing about them being that they were almost all equipped with enormous umbrellas which they carried slung across their backs as they cantered along on their spirited ponies. Some of them were also armed with Tibetan muskets, elongated and bizarre with the forked rest which projects beyond the muzzle and which, in an often treeless country, materially increases a marksman's accuracy by giving him some support for his heavy and not always

very reliable weapon. But the musketeers carried umbrellas as well, and this combination of lethal weapons with an accessory which both Prudhomme and Chamberlain tried to make emblematic of peace lent a touch of comedy to their appearance. For my part, I attributed this craze for umbrellas to the commercial acumen of the Chinese merchants in Jyekundo.

A little further on a road branched off to the left, to disappear quickly in the mountains; it was the road to Lhasa. There was nothing very special about it. No barricades, no pillboxes guarded it. It looked exactly like all the other tracks I had jogged or plodded along for months past. But for me this dusty, pockmarked ribbon of trampled earth epitomized the hopes and aspirations of my whole life; it was a window opening on the all-but-unattainable.

I believe Gelu knew what I was thinking. I caught his eye at that moment and he gave me a friendly, understanding grin. We had been together for a long time at Shangu and had traveled a good way in company since then. We had come to like and trust each other, and I had no misgivings about telling him what was in my mind. He had no duties which would keep him long in Jyekundo and he volunteered, with touching spontaneity, to come with me if I tried to go to Lhasa. He well knew that I had no ulterior motive for the journey, that my purposes, like his, were pious, and to his simple integrity the idea of acquiring merit by helping a fellow Buddhist to complete the most important pilgrimage of all made a strong appeal. We discussed our plans in some detail, then parted, cheerful and full of optimism, at the gates of Jyekundo. I had no difficulty in finding Elie, who had got me a nice room, lighter and cleaner than most, in a house belonging to a friendly Tibetan family. The prospect of a few days of relative comfort did not come amiss.

Chapter 29. CAPTAIN MA

JYEKUNDO is in the Chinese province of Tsinghai (literally "Blue Sea," a reference to the great lake of Koko Nor which is situated in the north of this territory). The town is easily the most important trading center in northeast Tibet. It derives this importance from the network of caravan routes which converge on it—from Sikang and Kangting in the south, from Lhasa in the west, from the Tsaidam and Mongolia in the north, and from the provincial capitals of Sining and Lanchow in the northeast. Of these, the southerly routes carry by far the greatest volume of trade; traffic in the other directions is a trickle by comparison. A lot of pilgrims, singly or in little groups, set out from Jyekundo for Lhasa, but there are only two big trading caravans in that direction every year. These go the whole way across Tibet and bring back cigarettes from India and high-quality cloth from Lhasa, finally traveling east into China with wool and hides from the rich breeding grounds around Jyekundo. The route to Sining, on the other hand, runs through empty grasslands where banditry is rife, so that only very well-equipped caravans can travel that way with a reasonable chance of reaching their destination unmolested.

The valley in which Jyekundo stands is so wide that you almost have the impression of being on a plateau. It is fertile land; in spite of the altitude—about twelve thousand feet—barley, beans, and various vegetable crops do very well in the short summer season. But the real wealth of the region lies in its grasslands. They carry an enormous quantity of stock, tended by nomads whose black tents are to be seen in every sheltered fold of the ground. In summer the herds graze right up to the high ground, which at other seasons is deserted. The principal occu-

pation of the women of Jyekundo is spinning wool, which they then weave, using primitive looms, into an admirable coarse cloth, either gray in color or striped with black and red.

The city—the most important, after Kangting, in Eastern Tibet—has one long, straight main street from which a number of lesser thoroughfares debouch; they are flanked by the usual little shops kept by Chinese or Tibetans. I spent a good deal of time poking about among their wares, where you could sometimes find things of considerable ethnographic or artistic interest. Mixed up with the meretricious modern images and statuettes there was always a chance of coming across a piece of really good bronze, an old painting, or a bundle of rare Buddhist texts.

Jyekundo was full of inns, accommodating both transient caravans and more permanent residents in the persons of prosperous merchants who dealt in tea, cloth, or hides. From nomad encampments outside the city many men came in to sell sour milk in little wooden churtis, yak meat, wool, and skins. They were easily the most picturesque element in the community, with their bulky sheepskin *shubas*, their long black hair, and their look of hawklike independence. You could see that they were slightly disconcerted by the mad whirl of city life, and they kept a little apart from the crowd, squatting down in the less frequented side streets with their goods spread out in front of them and waiting placidly for customers to appear. I used to buy sour milk from them; I was very fond of the stuff, especially when it was mixed with sugar, and it had become, with *tsampa* and butter tea, one of the basic components of my diet. The town was, it is hardly necessary to say, dominated by a massive and well-populated lamasery built on twin hills rising from the floor of the valley.

The day after I arrived there, I went to see the commander of the Chinese garrison, a Moslem called (as so many Chinese Moslems are) Ma; he held the rank of captain and was directly responsible to the provincial governor of Tsinghai. I took with

me the Chinese schoolmaster whom I had met at Kangting and who spoke fairly good English. Captain Ma received me with the utmost affability, offered to give me any assistance I might need and undertook to be responsible for my safety if by any chance I was thinking of going to Lhasa.

I knew too much about the Chinese and about conditions in Eastern Tibet to fall into the rather elementary trap which he had set for me. I was by now a conspicuous and well-known figure in this part of the world and I had had plenty of evidence that both my movements and my intentions were being closely watched. If I had shown the slightest disposition to accept Captain Ma's highly irregular offer, the Tibetan authorities would have been immediately informed of my plans and would have nipped them in the bud. I knew, in any case, that this officer could exert no authority in Tibetan territory, and that his offer of a safe conduct to Lhasa had only been made for reasons of face.

I therefore replied, without batting an eyelid, that I had not the slightest intention of going to Lhasa, the journey was far too difficult, and besides, having had everything I possessed stolen by bandits, I lacked the material means to undertake it. All I wanted to do was to have a good, long rest in Jyekundo, carry on with my researches in the local monasteries, and then proceed to Sining. One of the two annual caravans was due to leave in two months' time for the Koko Nor, and I asked Captain Ma if—since it belonged to his commanding general in the provincial capital—he could arrange for me to travel with it. He promised to look into the matter and I hoped that this ruse would allay his suspicions about my real intentions.

In order to see what he would say, I then asked him how far westward his authority extended and where the provincial frontier actually ran (I knew perfectly well that the real border ran around the outskirts of the town, and that his authority did not extend a yard further). The Chinese do not like to appear embarrassed, and he gave me a rather noncommittal reply; he

had, he said, been only a short time in Tsinghai and was on the very point of making a detailed study of this problem with his staff.

A few days later, meeting him again, I asked whether he had yet found out the answer. He did not reply to my question but indicated with great delicacy that he personally did not regard this topic of conversation as possessing any great intrinsic interest.

Apart, however, from one or two little skirmishes of this kind, Captain Ma was extremely helpful. To begin with, he offered to buy all my tea at a very fair price (he owned a large store in Jyekundo); I accepted with all the more alacrity since he was prepared to pay me in silver dollars, which were legal tender throughout Tibet and which would be of the greatest help in my attempt on Lhasa. Then he invited me to a banquet which was attended by all the principal dignitaries of the place and at which were served, among other things, the largest eggs I have ever seen. They were the eggs of wild geese, which are plentiful on the lakes to the northward, and the only trouble about them was that you had to break four or five before you found one whose state of decomposition was not too far advanced for edibility.

On the following day the captain sent me a sack of *tsampa*, another of flour, a large hunk of butter, and a live sheep. Apart from the sheep, which I found a slightly embarrassing acquisition, I was delighted with these presents; the *tsampa* and the butter would prove invaluable on the road, and I gave the flour to my landlady in exchange for two rather good Tibetan paintings.

Elie had gone back to Kangting; his services were no longer of much use to me, and he was far too talkative to be entrusted with the secret of my intentions. All I told him was that I would soon be leaving for Sining and that I could not take him with me, as it would involve him in too long a return journey when he wanted to go home. We were both moved at parting, and when the moment came for him to leave Elie burst into tears.

Our relationship had gone deeper than the ordinary bonds between master and servant; in spite of his taste for drink and his general rascality, the long journey had drawn us very close together.

Chapter 30. MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL

UP AT the lamasery the midsummer festival had been in full swing for several days. Most of the lamas had left their quarters in the monastery and pitched a great camp in the pastureland which ran down to the Yangtze. Their white tents, edged with black, were adorned with huge Chinese and Tibetan characters and religious symbols. One vast, richly decked tent was used as a place of worship, and to this everything that was needful had been brought. The canvas walls were covered with silk hangings. At the far end stood an altar, tall images, libation bowls, sacrificial cakes, and butter lamps. The floor was spread with carpets and hassocks. Scepters, bells, drums, thrones, and all that appertained to the rites had been brought down from the lamasery.

The main ceremony went on all day, for midsummer has great significance in Tibet. Outside the great tent a fire of herbs was burning, exhaling scents which are pleasing to the gods. A large crowd surged round this canvas temple. It was a touching sight to watch the dear old Tibetan ladies, their bones stiffened by age, prostrating themselves before the tent in which the young Living Buddha presided over the ritual.

But the religious festival had its secular counterpart. Tibetans of all ages, all classes, and both sexes have a passion for camping, and the entire population of Jyekundo and the surrounding villages was assembled in the plain outside the city, each

family with its own tent. The best were splendid affairs, the poorest were made of yak's hair. These people are at all times prepared to seize any excuse for pitching a tent and having a picnic; both are pleasures which they find wholly irresistible.

No one could accuse them of traveling light on these occasions. Many of their tents are prodigious affairs, made of coarse white canvas from China, decorated with generous designs cut out of black or dark blue cloth and stitched onto the canvas. The tent poles, eight or ten feet long, are massive enough to stand up to any stress, and the guy ropes, which look like ship's cables made of wool or yak's hair, are fixed to the ground by broad, heavy pegs. The interior of the tent is full of mattresses covered with gaily colored blankets, mats, sheepskins, carpets, cushions, chests, and brightly painted wooden altars. Next door is the kitchen, with fireplaces made of large stones, capacious cooking pots, and tremendous saucepans for brewing tea. Whole sheep, haunches of yak, sacks of *tsampa*, and skinfuls of butter hang from the tent poles nearby. Nowhere else in the world can a public holiday produce a more remarkable spectacle.

I strolled through the barbaric encampment, past tents of all shapes and sizes. All their occupants greeted me with a smile and asked me to step inside to drink tea, to eat cakes, to smoke a cigarette. I went back through the part of the camp where the monks were and saw an old lama bearing down on me. He invited me into a small, neat tent and I suddenly found myself in the presence of the chief Living Buddha of the lamasery.

A boy of about nine years, with an alert, intelligent face, was sitting on a pile of cushions beside his teacher and looking as solemn as a little god. It was the first time in his life he had set eyes on a white man; he was fascinated (and perhaps rather frightened too) by my extraordinary face and indeed by almost everything about me. He began by being overawed but soon got used to me, especially when he discovered that I spoke his language, and we were soon firm friends.

By this time he had descended from his throne of cushions,

being transformed in the process into a small boy, full of curiosity and mischief, who would have liked nothing better than to be playing with urchins of his own age. He studied with absorption everything that I showed him, but what interested him most was my camera; when I offered to take a photograph of him, he was tickled to death. We all went outside and erected a new throne on the grass, placing the ritual emblems on a stool beside it. By now servants had dressed the little boy up in his finest ceremonial robes, and I set about taking photographs of him. His teacher was a man not yet in middle age, with a clever, kindly face. He seemed much interested in my religious education and asked me to go and see him in the lamasery when the festival was over, so that we could talk about these matters without being disturbed.

Next day I had an invitation from the lamasery and was taken straight to the imposing building in which its chief dignitaries lived. I was received by a young lama of twenty-five, the second of the three Living Buddhas in the monastery. He was busily engaged in mending an old phonograph, a task in which I joined him. He had an elaborate collection of tools and seemed much more interested in fiddling about with them than in the metaphysics of Buddhism. We repaired the machine and settled down to enjoy a concert. He had a wide selection of English records—all dance music or military marches—as well as recordings of Tibetan religious songs made in Lhasa. I could see that he only played the latter in order to please me, and that he far preferred Western dance bands to hymns which he heard every day.

That afternoon they held a horse show. It began with a parade of all the competitors, each carrying a long spear decorated with silk ribbons of different colors. Their mettlesome ponies were richly accoutered and in the bright sunlight the cavalcade made a gallant spectacle. A track was soon cleared, the officials, the monks, and the populace forming a dense crowd on either side of it. The main events were exhibitions of *hante école*, ordinary races, trick riding (made more difficult

by the long Tibetan muskets which the riders carried), shooting from horseback, and various feats of skill such as tilting at the ring. One particularly popular display, carried out at full gallop, required the horseman to lean over sideways and, retaining his grip on the saddle with one leg, to pick up a small object off the ground.

After the exhibition a dance brought the day's events to a close. It was executed by men dressed in a great deal of finery, wearing curious headgear rather like our top hats from which, as from a maypole, streamers of ribbon hung down on every side. The remarkable thing about these junketings was that they all, even the country dances, had a basically religious character. I saw none of the loose behavior and bad manners which are a feature of most public holidays in the West.

Every day I went up to the lamasery, where my presence was required by my young friend the Living Buddha. Our interviews had a certain atmosphere of fantasy. He was an intelligent and receptive youth, anxious to educate himself and to increase his knowledge of the world. He owned an English Bible and insisted on my teaching him the alphabet; he picked it up in no time and took immense pride in reading out sentences which I translated into Tibetan for him. His ambition in life was to visit the West, though he had a rather imprecise idea of the difference between Europe and America. He assured me that, if only his duties did not make it impossible, he would have asked me to take him there.

He had an old kodak, some old film, some bromide paper, and various other items of photographic equipment, but he had no idea how to use it all. I put a film in the camera and showed him how to take photographs, then I taught him how to develop and print the results. Our great difficulty was to find a dark room; we solved it by fitting one up under the altar in the main temple. We improvised a red light and used ceremonial silver bowls to soak the film in, then we crawled on all fours underneath an enormous image of Buddha. Two lamas put back the panel which we had removed in order to do this and then stood

in front of the altar, spreading out their robes so as to block out the light from the chinks in its wooden framework. Altogether it was rather an unusual scene, but the operation was successful and despite its age the film did not come out too badly. We repeated the whole process in order to print the negative, and the Living Buddha's delight knew no bounds when he had a picture taken, developed, and printed by himself on which he could feast his eyes and invite his friends to feast theirs.

In spite of all these mundane activities, I found time for several religious discussions with the teacher of the boy lama, but I never quite recaptured the deep inner tranquillity which I had known at Shangu. Time was passing and I was impatient to make a start, but it was important that people should get used to seeing me about the place and that I should not leave Jyekundo in too much of a hurry, for any appearance of haste might have aroused suspicion. Gelu, whom I saw from time to time, was also getting impatient. He had found me a ragged lama's robe, just the thing a poor pilgrim would wear, a little wooden frame, like a basket, in which pious travelers carry their few possessions on their backs, and a big sheepskin rug which would give us some shelter against the rain and under which we could sleep at night. Everything was ready; it only remained for me to fix the day of our departure.

Chapter 31. DANCE OF THE LAMAS

I HAD received an invitation from Captain Ma and the religious authorities to the annual festival at the lamasery. Although by accepting I automatically postponed the start of my journey, I was very keen to see the famous lama dances of which I had heard so much. Besides, I should have made myself danger-

ously conspicuous by refusing an official invitation of this kind. When the day came the party of guests set out in great style and, mounted on a good pony which Ma had lent me, I thoroughly enjoyed the three-mile ride to the lamasery.

At its gates we were received with considerable pomp by a group of monks, who led us ceremoniously to a stand overlooking the forecourt of the main temple. Opposite was another stand reserved for the principal persons of the monastery. In the center of the forecourt stood a sort of couch covered with a very fine tiger skin; on it were arranged vessels of silver and large, brightly colored sacrificial cakes. Around the edges a cheerful, noisy crowd was packed tightly together, the spectators jostling each other to get a better view. Everyone had put on his best clothes and his richest jewelry.

Presently the lamas emerged from the temple and advanced into the forecourt in a slow, solemn procession. At their head walked the chief dignitaries, wearing over their monastic robes rich vestments embroidered with gold thread and silk. These gravely took their places under the great awning opposite us, the senior abbot being seated on a raised throne under a canopy of yellow silk. In the rear came monks carrying huge silver censers hanging from gilt chains, and others with banners of vividly colored silk. All the lamas took their places in orderly ranks on either side of the official stand, with the musicians squatting in front of it. The dances were about to begin.

The dances of the lamas have been interpreted, or misinterpreted, in a number of ways. The dancers generally wear masks identifying them with personages belonging either to the Buddhist pantheon or to the history, legends, and folklore of Tibet. Most travelers, knowing next to nothing about Buddhism or Tibetan mythology, generally refer to the dances as "demon dances." This justifiably annoys the Tibetans, for in fact the dances are a form of religious expression comparable in some ways to medieval mystery plays. Their themes are always either religious or historical—the temptation of Buddha by the legions of Mara, the triumph of Buddhism over the sorcerers, the mira-

cles of Padma Sambhava and his struggle with the demons, the battle between the beneficent gods and the King of Hell, or the murder of the Tibetan monarch Langdarma, who persecuted Buddhism in the ninth century.

Certain characters appear in almost all the dances and are especially popular—the King of Hell and his minions, whose masks Tibetan artists are at great pains to make as malignant and terrifying as possible; various mythical monsters, such as the *makara*, which has an armadillo's body and an elephant's head, or the *garanda*, the bird on which Vishnu normally rides; Mara, who personifies physical desire; gods with stags' or yaks' heads; and the Citipatis, dancing skeletons with pieces of red stuff fastened to their legs to represent the flames of hell and who, being small and agile, are always played by boys.

There are also a few traditional comic characters—the *wa-wa*, a fat, clumsy, foolish baby; the grotesque Chinaman and his wife; the cruel Moslem. Finally, there is the master of ceremonies, generally dressed as a tiger and equipped with a cudgel made of plush with which he belabors any spectators who encroach upon the stage.

The first group of about twenty dancers now entered the forecourt. They were dressed in fine robes of embroidered silk with wide and whirling skirts, and on their heads they wore elaborate silk headdresses with veils which concealed their faces. Round their waists a sort of apron of human bones hung in long loops like necklaces. In their left hands they held the ritual bell and in their right a little drum, made of the cranial cavities of two children with a covering of human skin. To the music of conches and cymbals they began a slow dance, finishing up in a single rank before the abbot's throne.

After them a party of young novices, all about ten years old, did a much livelier and more complicated dance, prostrated themselves before the cakes on the tiger-skin couch, and embarked on another dance. When that came to an end, they scampered off at top speed and their place was taken by lamas dressed as sorcerers with black hats

The dances went on and on. Each was watched by the spectators with rapt and silent attention, but it would be tedious to describe them all. They were long dances and the lamas who performed them, burdened by heavy robes, masks and colossal hats, were in a state bordering on collapse when they had finished. Their choreography was most intricate, necessitating much posturing and gesticulation in an almost static position before the dancer suddenly launched himself into a whirlwind of rapid movement. I had noticed the same pattern of contrasting tempos in religious dances in Japan.

The slow passages are generally followed by everyone spinning round on one leg; this movement, when fifty dancers, all dressed in flowing robes of harmoniously matched silk, do it at the same time, is extraordinarily effective. I was greatly struck by the beauty of the costumes. All brand new, they were made of embroidered silk from China. Their colors were brilliant but chosen with a sure taste. Since every new set of dancers was dressed differently, the whole of their wardrobe must have been worth a fortune.

All the dancers were lamas, but most of them showed a virtuosity worthy of professionals. The complicated and stylized figures of each dance were carried out without the slightest uncertainty, with an easy precision which denoted long and intensive training. Quite apart from its religious significance, the whole thing represented a major aesthetic achievement.

In the last dance of all we saw the King of Hell and his followers. It was an astonishing display of extravagant costumes. Some of the dancers wore silk tunics of white, royal blue, mauve, or dark red on which terrifying demons were painted. The demons' faces on their huge masks, each one different from the others and all wearing a chaplet of human skulls, were alarmingly lifelike. They flung themselves into a frenzied dance, whirling great broadswords round their heads, leaping high in the air, then crouching low and springing forward like panthers. Their exit was carefully stage-managed, each dancer detaching himself from the main body and putting all his skill

and remaining energy into a *pas seuil* before suddenly whisking out of sight behind the crowd.

When the last demon had disappeared, the audience dispersed in an orderly way, deep in discussion of the performance. Six Lamas presented us with the gifts traditionally bestowed on guests at these festivals—furs, silk scarves, brick tea, sacks of *tsampa*, and slabs of butter, each gift being suitably adjusted to the social standing of its recipient and accompanied, in rather the same way that a Christmas present is accompanied by a Christmas card, with the ceremonial scarf of white silk. (Failure to present this scarf is a grave breach of etiquette and renders any gift valueless.) We had an excellent dinner in Captain Ma's sumptuously appointed tent, and I seized this opportunity to bid formal farewells to the gallant officer and to the other notables, telling them that I hoped shortly to leave for Bambi Gompa and other monasteries situated along the road to Sechu. This would have been a perfectly normal route for me to take and ran in a direction diametrically opposite to that which I proposed to follow. Everyone hoped that the journey would prove beneficial to my religious studies. I referred, also, to my intention of traveling on to Sining with the big caravan which was to leave Jyekundo for the provincial capital at a date not yet determined. That, I reckoned, ought to allay still further any possible suspicions about my real objective.

The next day I went to see Gelu, who was waiting for me impatiently. He had everything ready, including enough tea, butter, and *tsampa* to last us for at least a week. Our few belongings were already packed into the sort of wooden rucksacks the pilgrims use, and we arranged a rendezvous for the following night at a point on the Lhasa road which we had already reconnoitered and where we knew we would be in dead ground behind a spur of rock. Then I left him and went back to my lodgings, feeling very optimistic.

I could take almost nothing with me on this journey. My notes, films, and books had already gone back to Kangting with Elie. My remaining possessions were of small value; their loss

—for I should have to leave them behind—was a casualty which I was well prepared to accept on the threshold of an enterprise in which success would mean so much. I said good-by to my landlady and her husband early in the evening, excusing myself on the grounds—very normal ones in Tibet—that I needed a good sleep before an early start. They wished me a prosperous journey and a speedy return, and I withdrew to my room to put the finishing touches to the preparations for my escapade.

Part Seven

THE ATTEMPT ON LHASA

Chapter 32. TO BE A PILGRIM

I PUT a match to the wick of my butter lamp; it was three o'clock in the morning. I had had a short night's rest, disturbed by nightmares. Judging by the complete silence, everyone else in the house was asleep. I dressed as quietly as I could so as not to wake them.

I had the minimum of equipment and impedimenta to carry along. My Tibetan boots, which had brought me all the way from Kangting, were down at heel and worn smooth by contact with snow, mud, rocks, and the sweaty flanks of ponies and yaks. My jacket and trousers were made of the local cloth, and over them I wore the old lama's robe which Gelu had given me. This had, perhaps, more distinction than any other item in my wardrobe, for it had been made, many years ago, in Lhasa. The vagaries of the Tibetan climate had left their mark on this garment; it had acquired, during previous tenancies, an interesting and comprehensive integument of grease spots by reason of the butter, mutton fat, and other nutritive substances

which it had accidentally absorbed. Its folds were enriched by patches of every conceivable shade of red; and the colonies of lice and nits which had installed themselves long ago in its lining supplied some, at least, of those intimate, personal contacts which a traveler so often misses on a long and lonely journey. I hope I have given some impression of a garment whose color and smell always seemed to me to defy definition. My disguise as a poor, ragged lama on a pilgrimage was completed by a monk's bonnet, very old and very dirty, which I had bought secondhand in Kantse and which I now crammed firmly down on my shaven head.

I had left my pilgrim's pack with Gelu so as not to arouse comment by being seen with a form of equipment rarely used by Europeans. Thrusting a bag of *tsampa* and a packet of butter into the folds of my shuba, I climbed with immense caution down the ladder leading from my room, tiptoed across the courtyard, slipped through the main gate (which I had been careful to leave ajar when I came in the night before), and dived into the dark labyrinth of little streets outside.

Everything was quiet; Jyekundo was fast asleep. Dogs barked, here and there, as I passed, but dogs always do bark at night in Tibet and nobody—in the towns, at any rate—pays the slightest attention. I reached the bridge which leads over the Yangtze into Tibet without meeting a living soul. Dawn was still a long way off and it was very dark, but I knew every foot of the way and had no difficulty in following the road to the lamasery as far as the place where that other road that led to Lhasa forked off from it.

Dawn was breaking when I reached our rendezvous, a place where the track went around a little hill, a sheltered spot where herdsmen had once built themselves a hut. Gelu was there already. He was squatting over a little fire which he had lit to keep himself warm. He had had, up to now, a much more arduous journey than I had, for he had been carrying both our packs, a big bag of *tsampa*, two bricks of tea, the cooking pot, and our heavy sheepskin rug. On top of all this he had brought me a lit-

the sleeveless jacket lined with sheepskin, very old and very tattered, of the kind that lamas wear, and with it a patched cloak to complete my disguise.

We redistributed the loads after fitting onto our shoulders the carrying packs, two carved pieces of wood held in place by yakskin thongs which form a sort of rack onto which your luggage can be piled. There had, of course, never been any question of taking a tent or a sleeping bag or even a raincoat; obviously foreign equipment of this kind would have stuck out like a sore thumb and made us fatally conspicuous. We would have to sleep under the stars, with only our sheepskin intervening. We were pilgrims from now on.

We drank some tea, swallowed a wad of *tsampa*, and started off. Each of us was equipped with the long staff surmounted by a trident which pilgrims have carried for centuries. We soon came to the end of the valley, and the track began to zigzag through a labyrinth of grass-covered hills. Every time we thought we had crossed a pass, another pass loomed up ahead of us. The whole day passed thus and night fell just as we reached the ridge which did in fact mark the watershed. A fold in the ground offered us some sort of protection against the bitter wind which had begun to blow from the east, and we spread out the sheepskin rug and lay down, utterly exhausted. It was too much trouble to have anything to eat.

It was a wild night. At first light we made a fire of twigs and brewed tea. The track went on winding through the hills until, plunging steeply down, it brought us onto a wide, undulating plateau where sheep, yaks, and ponies were grazing in thousands.

We were now in the great grasslands of Northeast Tibet, perhaps the richest pastures in all Asia. Here and there we could see the black tents of the herdsmen, but they were mostly some way away from the track and, so far, represented no particular danger from my point of view. Their occupants were, in any case, accustomed to the sight of pilgrims trudging past in the middle distance; why should they take any notice of us?

That night we settled down to sleep in the lee of some rocks,

but hardly had we done so when a violent storm broke over us. Huddled together under our sheepskin quilt beside a moribund campfire, Gelu and I waited patiently for our ordeal to end. There are always storms in midsummer in this part of Tibet, and torrential downpours of rain, generally heralded by a minor hurricane, were of almost daily occurrence throughout our journey.

Next morning we dropped down into a narrow valley, forded the stream at the bottom of it, and followed the track up a gorge down which one of its tributaries flowed.

It was a fine, hot day. The little stream ran gaily down its rocky bed, and it was not long before we reached its source, just below the high watershed which we had to cross. On the far side of this we dropped steeply down to yet another stream, on whose banks a little grassy ledge offered an idyllic camping site. Unfortunately, the usual heavy storm drove us off it to seek shelter under some nearby rocks.

We made an early start next day, meaning to get across the next pass which, according to my map, ought to have been the last major pass on this side of the Dze Chu valley. When we reached the top of it, however, we got a nasty shock; yet another valley and yet another pass lay ahead of us. We were getting tired of this switchback progress.

We scrambled down over grass and stones into the bottom of the valley and halted to make tea. The track after this sloped gently upwards for a few hundred yards, then struck diagonally along a steep hillside. Night overtook us just before we reached the crest. The weather had turned cold again, there was not so much as a twig to make a fire with, and we shivered as we lay huddled together under the stiff and sodden sheepskin.

At first light, eager to get warm, we started off again. The sun came out as we reached the neck of the pass, where the ground was covered with huge flat slabs of rock; on these, after making sure that there were no other human beings in sight, we took off our clothes and spread them out to dry.

This time we really were on the last pass, which is called

Pumo La. Below us stretched the long, narrow valley of the Dze Chu, an important tributary of the Mekong, which rises in an outcrop of mountains on whose peaks, far away in the distance, we could see patches of unmelted snow gleaming in the sunlight. Feeling very cheerful, we marched down a long grassy slope, crossed a stream, and found ourselves in a sheltered little ravine. From now on we should have to be extremely cautious, for the valley was full of nomads. I tucked myself away behind a rock while Gelu went off to a group of tents in the middle distance where he hoped to replenish our supplies of butter. He came back with the moderately encouraging news that no one had noticed us coming down from the pass, but we thought it prudent to wait until night fell before crossing the floor of the valley, where the nomad population was densest.

A few hours later we reached the Dze Chu. Gelu had inquired about fords and, after hunting for a long time up and down the rocky bank, we found the one they had told him about. Here and there in the darkness watch dogs barked fiercely, but the only human being we met was an old Tibetan lady. We bumped into her unexpectedly at a bend in the track; she had been drawing water and was on her way back to her tent. Recognizing us as lamas, she prostrated herself, asked for our blessing, and insisted that we should spend the rest of the night in her tent.

We could hardly have refused, and in any case the idea of warmth and shelter made a strong appeal to us, for it had begun to rain again. No great risk was involved as far as I was concerned, for, as usual in Tibet, the only light in the tent came from the fire in the middle of the floor. The old woman's husband was already asleep on a pile of sheepskins, and to avoid being asked any questions I told my beads assiduously, intoning a succession of *Om ma-ni pad-me hums* in the whining tone always adopted by beggars, and which I could by now mimic to perfection. The good old soul spread out some skins for us next to the fire, and soon everyone was fast asleep while the wind and the rain beat savagely on the walls of the tent.

Chapter 33. ROUGH GOING

AT DAWN, refreshed by sour milk and hot tea, we left our luxurious lodging. My face, half hidden by my beard and by a thick layer of dirt and rancid butter, and burned almost black by sun and wind, can have borne little resemblance to a European's. Gelu explained to our hosts that I was an old Mongol lama from the Tsaidam, thus accounting, apparently to their complete satisfaction, for my imperfect command of Tibetan. We bestowed our blessing on these kindly folk and went on our way.

For two days we continued down the interminable valley of the Dze Chu, generally on the left bank but sometimes on the right; there were several smallish tributaries to cross. Everywhere we saw herds of yaks and the tents of their guardians, but these had for the most part been pitched at some distance from the track, usually in the mouth of a little valley which gave them shelter from the wind. We had, nevertheless, several nerve-wracking encounters with both pilgrims and nomads, but my shambling, exhausted appearance, my seedy garments, and my mumbled pieties proved an adequate disguise, and no one paid much attention to me. Gelu was an immense help in these contingencies. Leaving me, as it were, out of the picture, he engaged the Tibetans in animated conversation and thus prevented them from taking too much interest in me.

The broad and beautiful valley was flanked by big hills whose reddish soil contrasted sharply with the flower-studded grassland below them. Its floor was so sheltered that we suffered badly from the heat in the middle of the day; our thick woolen robes did not improve matters, nor did the heavy packs whose straps chafed our shoulders painfully. As soon as the sun set, on the other hand, the valley, which is over twelve thousand feet above sea level, became bitterly cold.

On the evening of the second day we rounded a big spur of rock and found ourselves on the threshold of a deep gorge at the far end of which was the high pass which we should have to cross next day. In spite of a fire made of twigs, we slept badly. The temperature dropped well below freezing, and by dawn all the little streams had been turned to ice; even the Dze Chu was all but frozen over. We began the ascent of the Dze La, which is the highest pass in Eastern Tibet and rises to some sixteen thousand feet. A light mist imposed a wintry pallor on the rays of the early sun.

It was midday when we emerged from the gorge and saw the neck of the pass above us, not very far away. We climbed slowly towards it, plodding painfully upwards over turf dotted with boulders and pockets of unmelted snow. We kept having to stop to get our breath. At last there was only a saddle of snow ahead of us; beyond it the narrow pass was outlined against the bright blue sky like the hindsight of a rifle. This last lap of the climb was terribly hard going, for our heavy Tibetan boots, worn smooth and thin by many long marches, would not grip the frozen surface. But at three o'clock we reached the pass and, subsiding on a dry boulder for a long rest, ate some wads of *tsampa* which we had prepared before beginning the climb.

Meanwhile the east wind came up and chilled us to the bone; we were forced to retrace our steps to find shelter in the lee of the pass. Night was falling when we halted on a stony ledge, a place of unimaginable desolation. There were a few stunted shrubs there, so we were able to make a fire, but its heat was not enough to make us warm again.

Next morning we crossed the pass once more and began a descent which seemed interminable. Moving down the bottom of a wild and gloomy gorge in which, since the sun never shone there, snow and ice had a depressing air of permanence, we had the feeling of being trapped. About noon, however, we struck an important tributary of the Mekong called the Purdong Chu, which is really not so much a tributary as a source. The valley through which, at an altitude of some fourteen thousand feet, it

ran was deep and narrow. We decided to ford it as early as possible on the following morning, while the night frost still immobilized some of the water which, when the sun reached the snows above us, would increase the difficulties of a passage.

The fording of this vehement and icy torrent was, I suspect, the most actively unpleasant experience which befell me in the course of a long journey. We were in poor shape when we embarked on it, for the night had been bitterly cold. We had no difficulty in finding the ford normally used by caravans, and, although the width of the stream was about fifteen yards, its depth was nowhere much greater than two feet. But how we envied the lucky travelers who crossed it on yaks or ponies!

We had to take off our boots and our trousers, hitch our robes up around our waists, and then plunge, reluctantly, into the icy water. The current was terribly strong, and we had to cling to each other to avoid being swept away. It was lucky for us that at this point the bed of the stream was reasonably level and not obstructed by rocks, for it was difficult enough, supported though we were by our pilgrims' staves, to keep our balance on the sandy bottom. Gelu muttered his prayers throughout the crossing, and when we reached the other side it was not only the cold that was making us tremble.

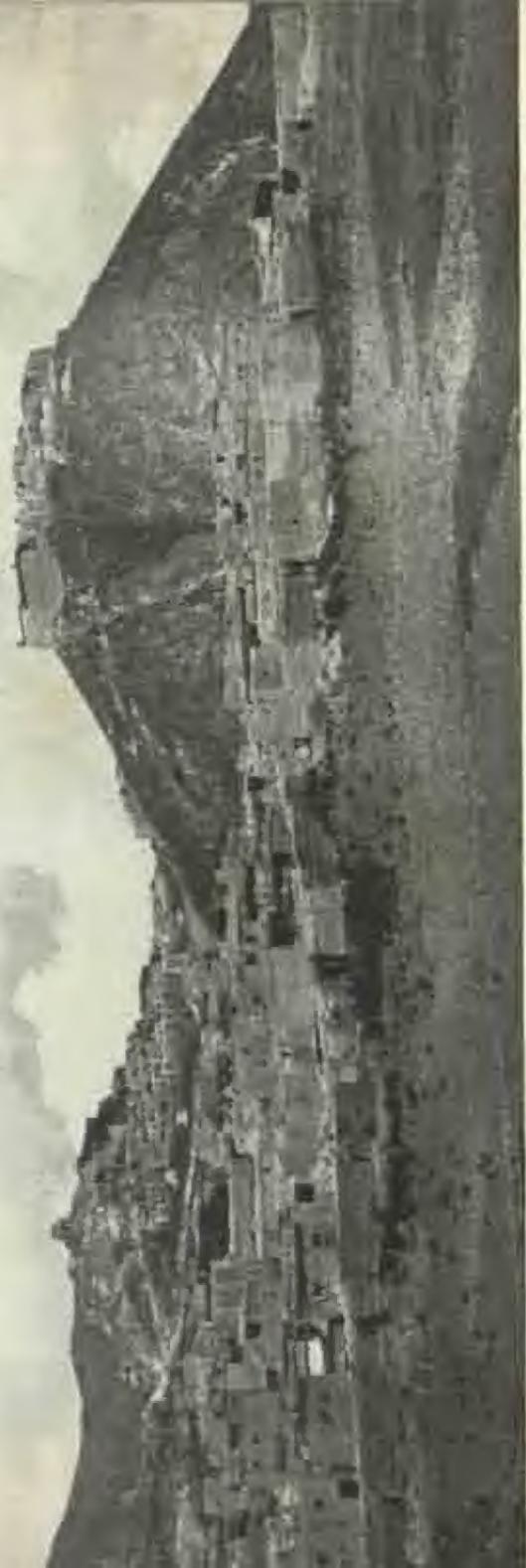
We had, however, reached the other side, so on we went. An hour's march brought us to the foot of yet another pass, the Purdong La, the last we should have to cross before striking the upper reaches of the Mekong.

Unlike the Dze La, this pass lay at the end not of a narrow gorge but of a steep slope largely covered with loose rock. It took us three hours to climb it and we arrived at the top dead-beat, to be greeted by a cutting wind. We gulped down a lump of *tsampa*, sucked a fistful of snow scooped out from a cranny in the rocks, and promptly started scrambling down the far side of the pass over a steep and boulder-strewn face. This gave place to gentler grassy slopes and after that to a jumble of bare foothills. We plodded on until night fell and then collapsed in a state of exhaustion on a piece of flat ground which was sheltered



My retreat near Shangu Gompa

The town of Jyekundo stretches between two hills crowned by lamaseries.



from the wind. Gelu still had enough stamina to light a fire and make some buttered tea; this beverage can seldom have been more badly needed or have tasted more delicious.

We were drawing steadily nearer one of the worst danger spots on our route to Lhasa—the big lamasery of Trashi Gompa. From a religious and indeed from every point of view it is an important center for the nomads of these parts, and we ran a big risk of unwelcome and dangerous encounters, so we decided to try and slip through the place at dusk. We got a little sleep and then moved on, without hurrying, through the grass-covered hills towards our stiffest challenge so far.

At midday we made tea beside a little stream, then followed it until it joined the Mekong. Although we were not far from the source of this river, it was already showing its mettle, being nearly a hundred yards across, with a swift, clear, and powerful current.

We were now almost within sight of Trashi Gompa. I accordingly took cover behind some rocks while Gelu once more went forward on reconnaissance. He came back after an hour and reported that we ought to be able to pass the place without serious risk. The lamasery was built high up on the mountain-side, well away from the river; there were no houses or tents close to the track; and, since pilgrims were constantly passing that way, we should not be at all conspicuous.

Twilight was beginning to fill the valley when we drew level with the lamasery. Caught in the rays of the setting sun, its buildings were an unforgettable sight. Poised far above us like an eyrie, backed by the cliffs of a narrow ravine which plunged vertically down to the torrent below, its white walls stood out sharply against the reddish background of the rocks behind them, and the golden roofs of its temples shone with a luster which put the dying sun to shame.

As though to help us slip past without being seen, a light mist, caused by the sudden drop in temperature which always occurred at dusk, was rising from the surface of the river. We strode on along the wide, well-defined track; there could as yet

be no question of bivouacking for the night. Presently the valley began to open out, and more nomad tents appeared. It was essential that we should get through this dangerous area as quickly as possible.

After an hour's march the track crossed the river by a cantilever bridge. Night had now fallen, but campfires and the barking of dogs warned us that the pastures ahead of us were populated. As we set foot on the bridge, two Tibetan women and a boy emerged from the darkness, bringing a small flock of sheep back from the far bank. The bridge was narrow; any evasive action would have looked highly suspicious.

The two women, garrulous and sociable as all Tibetan women are, bombarded us with stock questions: where were we from? where were we going? and so on. They had recognized us as lamas on pilgrimage and were insistent that we should spend the night in their tent.

Gelu adopted his usual tactics of keeping them interested with a flood of words, while I hung about in the background, telling my beads and playing the idiot boy. Unfortunately the lad with them seemed to be intrigued by the pious but taciturn monk who took no part in the conversation, but it was a dark night and his scrutiny of my person could hardly (I hoped) lead to my exposure. Gelu explained that we had a very long distance to do next day and were anxious to catch up with some other pilgrims who were waiting for us further along the road. At this the ladies ceased their importunities and advised us to seek shelter for the night at a group of tents further up the valley—a useful bit of advice, for it warned us of the need to by-pass our potential hosts.

On the far side of the bridge the track became very bad, edging its way along a narrow shelf between the river and a sheer face of rock. Owing to the darkness we were in some danger of falling over the edge into the fierce torrent, and it was not long before we halted under the lee of a big boulder, having decided to go no further until it got light.

The night was not only cold but very damp as well, because

of the proximity of the river. We started off again as soon as dawn began to break, eager for the exertions which would make us warm. The valley got narrower and narrower, and the going worse and worse; the ill-defined path hugged the river's edge, sometimes taking us over broken masses of rock beneath which the current swirled and eddied with an air of menace. Presently we sighted the tents which the women had told us about, but they stood some way away from the track in a little side valley and did not worry us unduly.

Further on a big tributary joined the Mekong on the opposite side, and we made a short halt above the point of confluence, on a slope where a few dwarf willows grew. These produced plenty of firewood, and we made tea and warmed ourselves. We were not afraid of attracting attention in a place like this.

Up here the Mekong had dwindled to a comparatively narrow stream plunging down the bottom of a narrow ravine which led up to the pass of Dzanag, which we hoped to reach that evening. Below it rises the more westerly of the Mekong's two sources; comparing the flow of water in our stream with that which we had seen yesterday coming down from the other, the northern, source, I had the impression that the latter was the more important of the two. It would have been interesting to investigate both sources and establish which has the better claim to its title, but we were traveling under conditions which ruled out the possibility of any such digression.

The climb up the gorge got steeper and steeper. The path was now no more than a mule track which zigzagged upwards, crossing and recrossing the steadily shrinking river. The sun blazed down on us out of a cloudless sky against which snow mountains outlined themselves to the northward; in spite of an altitude of more than fifteen thousand feet, it was intensely hot. Even so, the stream, when it ran through parts of the gorge which were always in shadow, was covered by a thick layer of ice, for the nights were particularly cold on slopes, such as this one, which the sun left early in the afternoon.

Chapter 34. THE LONG ARM OF THE LAW

IT WAS at this point that I began to notice that Gelu kept on turning round and staring back down the valley behind us. He looked worried, which was very unusual for him, and would not give a direct answer when I asked him what was up. I looked back too, but could see nothing whatever—only rocks, and patches of snow, and more rocks—so I naturally put my companion's behavior down to the fact that he was tired and wanted an excuse to stop every so often.

A little later, however, I made out two dark specks moving rapidly along the track a very long way behind us. I could tell from their rate of advance that they must be horsemen, and their presence on this deserted route struck me as ominous in the extreme.

Gelu liked it no better than I did. His keen hillman's eyes had picked out the riders when I could still see nothing but rocks, and he had been aware of the danger long before I had. He did his best, in his kindly way, to reassure me, saying that they were probably only merchants bound for Lhasa, but he did not himself seem very convinced by this explanation.

Meanwhile the ponies were coming on fast and we could see the men on their backs quite clearly; both carried muskets slung across their backs. There was no point in our trying to hide, for they had certainly seen us. The only sensible thing was to sit down and wait for them, eating some *tsampa* converted into paste with the help of the Mekong.

They were soon within hailing distance and greeted us with a friendly "*Ka le ja*," the normal salutation given by a traveler who is still on the move to one who has already halted; it means, roughly, "Sit in tranquillity." We supplied, not less cordially, the appropriate riposte ("Are you tired?"), and Gelu said it as

they say it in Eastern Tibet, thus showing them that we were from the province of Kham.

They dismounted, came and sat down beside us, and began gossiping cheerfully, as Tibetans always do when they meet on the road. I was playing my usual supernumerary and almost inarticulate part for all I was worth, but the newcomers seemed particularly interested in me and bombarded me with questions about my native village, my relations, the lamasery to which I belonged, the purpose of my pilgrimage, and so on.

I knew that the principal object of these questions was to make me talk, but to have left them unanswered would have been the height of discourtesy. I realized that the game was up and that, despite my knowledge of Tibetan, my conversational powers were inadequate to sustain the imposture. A few sentences would be enough to show that I was a foreigner, and no amount of dirt and sunburn could conceal, at such very close range, the fact that my face was not exactly the sort of face you would expect to find on the Roof of the World.

I could hear the two horsemen discussing me. The elder of them was certain that I was a foreigner, and it was clearly pointless to go on trying to pretend that I was not. The rigmarole about my being a Mongol lama might, at a pinch, have deceived ignorant nomads, but it cut no ice with these men, both of whom were intelligent and one of whom had been in Mongolia and (unlike me) knew a little of the language.

So I proceeded to tell them the plain truth. I was, I said, a foreigner who had lived in Tibet for some time. I was a Buddhist of the Karmapa sect. And the sole purpose of my journey to Lhasa was to visit its sacred places.

They seemed impressed by my frankness and my piety, and said that if I had a passport authorizing me to go to Lhasa they would be happy to help me get there. Unfortunately I had no papers legalizing even my presence on Tibetan territory, and the two men, who were in fact frontier guards attached to the force which watches the Lhasa road, could not take the responsibility of letting me go on without any documents authorizing

me to do so. They asked me to follow them, but held out some hope that their commanding officer at Trashii Gompa might be able to produce the necessary permit.

So off we went, all four of us, back towards the lamasery which I had fondly hoped never to set eyes on again. We spent the night in the very tents which we had been so careful to avoid and reached the monastery next day. We went first, not to the monastery proper, but to a large building abutting on it; this was the residence of the *pömpo*, the chief civil authority in the district. He received me with the greatest courtesy and entertained me with delicious butter tea, *tsampa* mixed with particles of dried milk, a big bowl of yoghurt, slices of dried meat, brown sugar, and a kind of sweet pancake to which I was strongly addicted. It was a long time since I had had a meal of anything approaching this caliber. The conversation rambled, as it always does in the East, far away from anything remotely connected with the business in hand; but at last, with a certain amount of diffidence, the subject of my journey was broached.

I realized at once that there was no question of resuming my journey to Lhasa. The *pömpo*, himself not only a devout Buddhist but a member of the sect to which I had been admitted, could not have been more sympathetic, but it was impossible for him to disobey the stringent orders which he had only lately received. (I learned later that a minor but fairly serious political upheaval had just taken place in Lhasa. All access to the city, either for Chinese or Tibetans, had been forbidden. However much further I had gotten, or from whatever other point I had started, my enterprise, at that time, was doomed from the start to failure.) The *pömpo* offered to put me up while he waited for a reply to the application which he undertook to forward on my behalf to Lhasa, but I realized that this plan, evolved solely in order to lessen my disappointment, would in practice get me nowhere. It would take several months to get a reply, even if one came, and the state of my finances was not sound enough to allow me to spin out my journey to this extent, for if, as was only too probable, my application was refused, I should still

need money for the long journey from Jyekundo to Sining. So I thanked the sympathetic official warmly and explained the reasons which more or less obliged me to abandon my project and go back to Jyekundo. He was obviously much relieved by my decision and said it was a wise one, for he admitted that he himself had very little hope of my application being granted. I also discovered that it was the two Tibetan ladies whom we had met on the little bridge whose idle gossip had drawn attention to us and led—quite involuntarily, I am sure, as far as they were concerned—to my arrest.

Chapter 35. ENFORCED RETREAT

So now, after striving so hard to get here, there was nothing to do but to go back again. Once we had crossed that last pass we should have been within a few days of Nagchuka, where the route enters the valley in which Lhasa stands. But I knew perfectly well that I was engaged on a forlorn hope and that, even if I had got as far as Nagchuka, I should have stood very little chance of getting past it, for of all the approaches to Lhasa it is the most closely guarded. Sven Hedin, Bonvalot, Durreuil de Rhins, Grenard, Rochrich—almost every explorer who has tried to reach Lhasa from the north has been stopped at Nagchuka. Still, I at least had the satisfaction of having reached the source of the Mekong by a route which up till now has been traveled, with certain variations, only by Durreuil de Rhins and Grenard, in 1894.

I had gambled and lost, but the game had been worth playing; the difficulties I had faced would make the journey all the better worth remembering. There is a lot to be said for a pilgrim's life, when every day is a physical ordeal. I knew that I

should never forget the long climbs up the tall, lonely passes, with the sun or the rain beating down and the straps of my pack cutting into my shoulders; the grandeur of the bitter nights under a great vault of stars; the misery while I waited for the sun to come out and warm my numbed limbs; the thrill of pressing on, step by step, into forbidden territory; the nerve-wracking suspense when we involuntarily met strangers and the perpetual fear of being unmasked.

My escapade had given me, as well as a lot of exotic experiences, the rather primitive pleasure which you get from facing dangers and overcoming difficulties, and this helped to console me for my failure to reach Lhasa.

After a comfortable night in the *pōmpo's* house, I set about the preparations for my return journey after bidding a sorrowful farewell to Gelu, who was just as upset as I was. He set off again for Lhasa, scarcely aware how lucky he was to be doing so, and for a long time I watched his slender figure getting smaller and smaller as he strode away down the track which, only a few days ago, we had traveled together, full of hope.

The excellent *pōmpo* would not hear of my making the dangerous journey back to Jyekundo alone, and he gave me a pony and a man who would escort me to the outskirts of the city. After regaling me with an enormous meal, he filled the ponies' leather saddlebags with provisions, and his final act of generosity was to lend me a magnificent sheepskin *shuba* to protect me against the rain and keep me warm at night. To receive all this kindness from a man whose official position would have justified him in treating me as an enemy touched me deeply. Buddhist charity is a very real thing.

For several days I traveled back over the well-remembered road along which Gelu and I had struggled, reliving the emotions we had felt, the comic or disastrous incidents that had happened. But this time it was an easy journey. The crossing of the Purdong Chu, which we had made such a grim event of, now presented no difficulties; we did not even get our feet wet. The fact of the matter was that we were riding strong,



The young Living Buddha of Jyekundo

*Sorcerer at Tangu Gompa,
with an apron made of
human bones*

*The Citipati, dancing skeletons,
at Kantsé*





A secular dance at Jyekundo



A religious dance at Tangu Gompa—satellites of the King of Hell

well-trained ponies and my guide was clever enough to find a much easier place to ford the river than the one that Gelu and I had selected.

Day followed day without incident, though on the high passes we often had to dismount and lead the ponies because of the bad going. Nevertheless, we made much better time than I had on the way out, and I had forgotten what it was like to travel so comfortably. The *shuba* kept some of the cold off at nights and, not having to worry about secrecy, we always slept in a nomad's tent. We had plenty of provisions, and we stopped to make tea as often as we felt like it.

On the evening of the eighth day after leaving Trashi Gompa we reached the last big pass before Jyekundo, having done the journey in four days less than the outward trip had taken. My companion was anxious to go home and had no wish to meet the Chinese authorities in Jyekundo whom, like all Tibetans, he detested. I was only too pleased to further his desires, for my appearance in Jyekundo escorted by a soldier from Trashi Gompa would be certain to excite comment and would knock the bottom out of the alibi with which I hoped to explain my absence. So I told the man that I could easily get to Jyekundo by myself next day and that there was no point in his wasting two more days by coming with me. He was delighted with this arrangement and next morning, after an exchange of cordial farewells, we went our respective ways.

The kind Tibetans with whom I had been lodging welcomed me with open arms, gave me a meal, and showed me to my room, where my possessions had been scrupulously looked after. I soon met all my friends again—the lamas, the Chinese magistrate, the schoolmaster. With immense plausibility I told them all about my sojourn in the lamaseries where, theoretically, I had been spending the past few weeks. No one doubted (or anyhow no one showed any signs of doubting) the veracity of my account, and my face was saved.

Part Eight

A CROSS MARKS THE SPOT

Chapter 36. HOMAGE TO A HERO

JYEKUNDO was a hive of activity. The sleepy little town had suddenly come to life, and I soon found out why: the big caravan for Tangar (now officially Hwongyüan) and the Koko Nor was on the point of starting. Many parties of travelers had already left for its assembly area at Juchieh Gompa; others were in a fever of anxiety to be off. All was bustle and confusion, with ponies, yaks, armed men, and Tibetan women carrying luggage already packed for the journey jostling each other in the streets.

The start of the caravan was a major event which happened only twice a year. The caravans carry the local products north—ponies for the Chinese army, raw wool, cloth woven in the villages, and untanned hides—after bringing to Jyekundo goods from India and Central Tibet—fine cloth woven in Lhasa,

English cigarettes, and above all, dark blue cotton cloth from Bengal which is much in demand on the Chinese market. In addition, the big merchants use the caravans to convey their chests of silver dollars to Sining, where the rate of exchange is much better than it is in Sikang.

The route followed covers six hundred miles through one of the least populated territories in Asia. On the three weeks' march from Juchieh Gompa to Sharakoto there is not a village, a lamasery, a tent, or even a tree to be seen; this is the Great Desert of Grass, as Madame David-Neel has called it, an illimitable wilderness of green hills peopled only by wild animals. It forms an extension to the eastward of the Chang Tang plateau which occupies the whole of Northern Tibet from the Kunlun Mountains to Koko Nor.

The empty spaces are not completely uninhabited. The Ngolog tribe, who live further east in a bend of the Yellow River (Hwang Ho), sometimes use the caravan trail on their way to get salt from the great lakes called Ngoring Tso and Kyaring Tso (officially Oling and Chaling). They are some of the toughest customers in Asia and it was they who, some way to the south of this region, attacked the expedition of Guibaud and Liotard in 1940. Any caravan which is not well able to defend itself is unlikely to escape their attentions. This is why there are so few caravans. They not only have to carry provisions for a whole month, but they must have enough fire power to deter, or if necessary beat off, an attack. The one which was now preparing to take the road (and which I immediately decided to join) was unusually strong, comprising a thousand yaks, four hundred ponies (more than half of them in herd, that is, running loose without riders), about a hundred horsemen, and a number of well-armed caravanmen.

It was a wonderful and unexpected piece of luck to have gotten back to Jyekundo just in time to catch this caravan; I had, as the reader will remember, known about it before I set out for Lhasa, but I expected to find it already gone. What was more, General Ma Pu-fang, the governor of Tsinghai, who owned

most of the caravan, had given orders that I was to be furnished with any animals I wanted; I thanked him for his kindness when I reached Sining.

A caravan of these dimensions cannot travel all in one piece, for it would be impossible to control and traffic blocks would occur in narrow defiles. It must be split up into subunits, each of about fifty animals with enough men to look after them, which follow each other at convenient intervals. When halted, the whole outfit covers a very big area of ground, and that was why a general rendezvous had been fixed at Juchieh Gompa, four days' march from Jyekundo and the last inhabited place on the edge of the Grass Desert, where there was enough grazing to permit the concentration of our great army of men, animals, and tents.

But I wanted, before starting, to carry out a plan formulated many years earlier.

In 1894 the French explorers Dutreuil de Rhins and Grenard made a journey through Tibet which, by the standards of those days, was an outstanding feat. After crossing the bitter uplands of Northwest Tibet they were arrested at Nagchuka and failed to reach Lhasa. They then came on to Jyekundo, following the same route that I had used and exploring for the first time the sources of the Mekong. From Jyekundo they set out for the Koko Nor, but after two days' march, at the little village of Tongbudmo, they were attacked by Tibetans after a trivial squabble about a pony of which they had not realized the serious implications. Dutreuil de Rhins and two of his men were killed. Grenard with a few others managed to escape, leaving almost all the scientific material they had collected in the hands of their assailants.

Grenard traveled northwards and reached the Koko Nor after an agonizing journey in the course of which the scanty provisions ran out completely. Part of the written material was recovered later, thanks to the intervention of the Tibetan government, but Dutreuil de Rhins's body was never found.

Since that tragedy of June 5, 1894, very few travelers, and

to the best of my belief no Frenchmen, have been through Tongbudmo, and I was most anxious to stop there and pay, however belatedly, homage to the memory of a fellow countryman whose status in the annals of French exploration in Central Asia is comparable only to that of Bonvalot and Prince Henry of Orleans. I explained my project to Captain Ma, who was most sympathetic and even offered to provide me with an escort. Tongbudmo was not on the direct route to Juchieh Gompa, but to go there involved a detour of only two or three days' travel and it would be easy to reach the rendezvous before the caravan left.

I packed my things and next day, early in the afternoon, left Jyekundo accompanied by a Chinese soldier who was to act as my guide and personal servant.

After two pretty frightful days of traveling in pouring rain, through seas of mud, and across swollen streams, we reached Tongbudmo, a miserable hamlet where, rather to my surprise, the yaks with my luggage had already arrived. The village lay at the junction of two narrow valleys; the high ridge of rock which separated them tapered away suddenly into a long, low spur and Tongbudmo was on the top of this spur, at the point of confluence of two streams. It looks rather like a fortress, admirably sited to guard the entrance to both valleys. In that gray, unpleasant weather the place had a sinister air and looked ideal for an ambush.

I was able to pick out all the topographical details shown on Grenard's sketch map and it was easy to reconstruct the tragedy.

The travelers had arrived, towards dusk, by the path which I had followed. They were churlishly received, but decided to stop there for the night in spite of the latent hostility in the atmosphere. Next morning, one of their ponies had disappeared. They demanded its return in forthright terms and, gravely misjudging the Tibetan character, took possession of one of the local ponies in the belief that this would overawe the

villagers; they would not give it back, they said, until the stolen pony had been handed over.

Needless to say, this highhanded action did not produce the desired result, and the explorers finally withdrew, taking the pony they had confiscated with them as a hostage.

They had reached the confluence of the two streams when a withering volley was directed at them from the village. There was no cover—I could see that for myself. The narrow path ran between the stream and a smooth wall of rock devoid of projections or irregularities; it was a death trap. Some way further on a left-handed turn takes the path into dead ground out of sight from the village, but Dutreuil de Rhins and two of his men were shot down before they could reach this point. Grenard and the rest did reach it and got away.

Nothing had changed from that day, more than fifty years ago, to this—except the attitude of the villagers, who received me in a very friendly manner and seemed perfectly inoffensive. I tried to question them, but they appeared never to have heard of these old, unhappy, far-off things. I had brought with me from Jyekundo a plain wooden cross made by the local carpenter, on which I had carved the name of Dutreuil de Rhins and the date of his death. A little shelf of sand and pebbles, on the spit of land between the two streams, looked to be as near as one could get to the exact spot at which the brave Frenchman met his death, and there I fixed his cross, helped by the Chinese soldier and by (in all probability) the descendants of his murderers, who built a protective pedestal of stones around its base.

I explained to them the purpose of this ceremony; they understood perfectly and promised to look after the cross, which roughly corresponded in their eyes to a *chörten* erected over the remains of a particularly holy lama. The sun had broken momentarily through the clouds. I took some photographs, laid a bunch of wild flowers at the foot of the cross, and, after standing for a moment in silence before it, mounted and rode northwards with my little caravan.

Chapter 37. RENDEZVOUS FOR KOKO NOR

ON OUR way down the valley we passed a lamasery, probably the one in which Grenard sought asylum after the murder. An hour later we emerged once more into the great valley of the Yangtze, near a village perched on top of a high bluff. At this stage in its course the river is known as the Tungtien Ho; it is very wide and its waters at this time of year are yellow and turbid, quite different from the lovely clear stream which I had crossed in Yunnan. The track followed its right bank, sometimes running along the sandy foreshore, sometimes clinging to the rocks which overhung it, but the river was so high that it often covered the path, and subsidiary tracks zigzagged up the hillside and by-passed the inundations.

I soon reached one of these by-passes and took the upper path with my Chinese soldier; the lower one was completely submerged for about forty yards. The yaks were a little way behind us and, supposing that they would follow our example, I paid no particular attention to them. All at once, looking back from the crest of the ridge, I saw with horror that the idle caravanners, rather than face a stiff climb, had calmly carried on along the flooded track. From my vantage point I could see the two yaks, with the current up to their bellies, slaking their thirst, while my luggage was quietly absorbing the muddy waters of the Yangtze. I hurled stones at them to try and move them on, but they took not the slightest notice; they went on drinking imperturbably, then ambled forward with great deliberation until they were on dry ground again. The water began to trickle slowly out of my sodden packs.

At three o'clock we reached the place where we had to cross the river, opposite a bluff with two big *chörten*s standing at its

foot. We were ferried across in the usual basket boats and were caught by a violent storm just as we reached the further bank. We took shelter in a little inn, and when the rain abated I went to have a look at the nearest of the two *chörtens*, concerning which my Chinese soldier had told me a curious story.

The village is called Tanda and, according to legend, it was here that the famous Chinese pilgrim Hsüan Tsang crossed the Yangtze on his way back from India in A.D. 641. In the course of the crossing the precious Sanskrit manuscripts which he was bringing back from the cradle of Buddhism fell into the water, and Hsüan Tsang had to wait several days at Tanda for them to dry.

There were certainly two *chörtens* there. One of them was a typical square, white modern erection; the other, much older, was supposed to have been built to commemorate the passage of Hsüan Tsang. Although it is clearly not old enough for that, and although the legend may have no basis in historical fact, this *chorten* is of unusual design which I saw nowhere else in Tibet. It looks like a sort of sawed-off pyramid, made of four layers of neatly carved stone, each smaller than the one below it. These four layers are alternately square and circular. The lowest of them rests on a foundation of loose stones fitted securely together and pockmarked with deep cavities, like pigeon holes, full of little earthenware images. The whole structure, which is fairly dilapidated, was decorated in the usual way with prayer flags, but another feature which emphasized its singularity was a slab of black marble inserted in the base of the monument and inscribed with the name of the immortal pilgrim.

When the storm passed over, we resumed our march with a relay of fresh animals and struck up the valley of a tributary which joins the Yangtze just above Tanda. The land here was fertile, settled, and well cultivated, the crops of barley being noticeably good. We passed a Sakyapa monastery and after that a big walled village set on a rocky spur which dominated the valley at its narrowest part. This stronghold looked most

impressive and was built of huge granite blocks, an unusual thing in Tibet. At seven o'clock we reached Labung Gompa and stopped there for the night.

Next morning, after retracing our steps for a mile or so, we took a poorly defined path up a gorge which led us out of the valley. The defile gradually widened out, but the gradient got steeper and steeper and before we reached the crest our ponies, although we had led them for most of the climb, were exhausted and had to stop every twenty yards to recover their breath. Once more I noticed how much more ponies, even Tibetan ponies, feel the height than their masters do. At ten o'clock we crossed the pass at an altitude of 15,000 feet.

The weather had improved and we got a splendid view of the Yangtze valley and the mountains enclosing it. At first the track followed the side of the mountain through wide pastures profusely decked with flowers—big yellow gentians, Martagon lilies, edelweiss, and sweet-smelling cyclamens. This fairyland did not last long, however, and soon we were scrambling down a steep stony face where the ponies had a rough time of it. This brought us to a gentler valley, where herdsmen watched their far-flung flocks grazing high on the slopes above them. After passing a small hamlet and a big lamasery, we came at noon to Tsiando, a fair-sized village on the direct route from Jyekundo to Juchieh Gompa.

Here, I learned to my disgust, we would have to wait for two or three days, for the governor of the province had ordered more horses to be requisitioned for the Chinese Army and added to the caravan. All day long Tibetans kept arriving with their ponies, which, after being closely scrutinized by a board of officers, were branded with a red-hot iron and turned into a big corral until it was time to start.

I checked the contents of my luggage when the yaks came in, for I was worried about the effects of their partial immersion in the Yangtze. Everything that had been packed in the bottom of the loads had in fact fared badly—shirts, papers, maps, Tibet-

an books, and paintings. Luckily my films had escaped damage. Next morning I settled down to dry everything out on the flat roof of the inn.

This establishment, with nomads and their ponies converging on it from every direction, was crowded with an exotic mixture of wild faces, long black tresses, and outlandish clothes. Tibetan women were spinning in the courtyard while their men packed up great bundles of hides and raw wool.

At last we got away, but the night before I had had an agonizing attack of lumbago, which made the long hours in the saddle a severe ordeal. The weather, however, was perfect. Our route took us down a long valley where women, naked to the waist, were reaping barley, then climbed gently upwards to a wide, grass-covered pass giving access to a high plateau where thousands of sheep and yaks were grazing. Up here the ground was covered in places with large black caterpillars with red heads and two yellow spots on their backs; they were remarkably pretty but it was almost impossible to move without squashing some of them, a bad thing from the Buddhist point of view. On this plateau I also renewed my acquaintance with the disarming little rodents which had been so plentiful at Yulong, and there were also large colonies of marmots and a few antelope. All these animals were quite tame, hardly troubling to move out of our way as we rode past.

Presently the track left the plateau and we switchbacked slowly over a succession of ridges. At noon, reaching an insignificant little pass, we suddenly came in sight of Juchieh Gompa, the rendezvous for the Koko Nor caravan. The monastery, isolated in a plain which stretched as far as the eye could see, looked like a toy. Its environs were pimpled with a rash of white tents with yak loads stacked all round them. The animals were scattered over the nearby grasslands, and the whole thing looked like a gigantic traveling circus.

We soon reached the lamasery, where I was given a delightful room with a balcony looking out over the plain. The place

belongs to an obscure subsect called Drugong, which is, unless I am mistaken, an offshoot of the Sakyapas, who also own Trashi Gompa.

We were here for two days, and I spent most of my time with the monks, who were extremely kind to me. We were on the edge of the Grass Desert, beyond which lay China and her pagodas; Juchieh Gompa was the last Tibetan lamasery I should see for a long time. For the rest, I either wandered about the enormous camp or sat and read on the banks of the Yalung, which was the only quiet place to be found among the prevailing bustle. I noticed that the advance parties had already begun to leave while fresh groups of travelers were still coming in to the rendezvous, and I wondered how much longer this sort of thing was going to continue.

Chapter 38. THE GREAT GRASS DESERT

THE MAIN body took the road on August 9. Hubbub had reigned throughout the camp since midnight. Dogs barked. Animals were loaded while the drivers intoned their prayers. Fires sprang into life all over the place and tea was brewed.

At half past four they came to get my luggage, to which I stuck as closely as I could, in case it got sent off with the wrong party. Ponies were saddled and at five o'clock we rode off into the darkness. My little soldier had gone back to Jyekundo and I was now alone. The subunit of the caravan to which I was attached consisted of thirty yaks with three Tibetans in charge of them. As for ponies, I could have had any one of the three hundred odd who were being taken riderless to Sining.

A bitter wind scourged the plain and all the streams were

frozen; we were still twelve thousand feet up and autumn was already setting in. The wide, straight track, almost an arterial highway by Tibetan standards, followed the right bank of the Yalung as it flowed between low, grass-covered hills. At eleven o'clock we halted and made camp at the foot of a jagged-looking pass. In a few minutes a whole township of tents had sprung up; they were of all shapes and sizes, but the most conspicuous were the Chinese tents of white canvas edged with broad strips of black cloth which gave them a look of being in mourning. Yaks and ponies were all over the place; it felt more than ever like a traveling circus. Tea and *tsampa*, a nap, then a louse hunt (the day's bag was seventy, almost all nits).

The afternoon sun was scorching, but the moment it disappeared behind a cloud it was as though you had been plunged into a cold bath. This is typical of the continental climate, and we were after all in the very heart of Asia, thousands of miles from the sea.

My little tent looked like a doll's house compared with its imposing neighbors, but, small though it was, it was far more comfortable, especially in bad weather, than the huge Chinese tents, to which wind, rain, and snow found easy access. It was the Isotherm type.

Two days later there was a minor crisis when we started. The men had saddled my pony while it was still dark, but at four o'clock, when I went to mount, I found that the brute had disappeared. No one knew what had happened—whether he had run away, or had joined up with another party, or what.

This was a major disaster for me, for he carried on his back my tent, sleeping bag, warm clothes, and a saddlebag containing maps, notebooks, camera, and films. Several horsemen dashed off to look for the truant, and I philosophically sat down to await developments.

One by one all the detachments of the caravan moved off, leaving me behind in the middle of the empty plain, alone save for one of the Tiberans belonging to my party whom I had luckily gotten hold of in the darkness.

Time passed, no one appeared, and at last we decided to set off on foot, for otherwise we might never catch up with the caravan. Dawn broke, wan and chill, and we trudged slowly onward across a huge, flat, desolate steppe covered with fresh snow which hid the track. Our only landmarks were some distant snow mountains half veiled by mist. My companion did not seem any too confident in his powers of navigation, but without him I should have been hopelessly lost, and it would have been a demoralizing experience to cross those empty wastes alone.

We passed close to two big wild asses or onagers (the Tibetans call them *kyang*); they gazed at us with mild curiosity and moved away at a leisurely and dignified gait. At last, after plodding along rather desperately for two hours, we saw in the far distance a rider coming towards us through the mist. It proved to be one of our own party, and he was leading my pony. I jumped on its back, my companion rode pillion on the other pony behind his mate, and we cantered after the caravan.

We overhauled our detachment as they were about to cross the Changu La, a pass which, although it is nothing much to look at, is over 15,000 feet above sea level. It offered access to a plateau across which the detachments of our caravan were strung out as far as the eye could see. It was colder than ever on this bare expanse, and sleet drove like buckshot against our faces and hands. At the end of the plateau we had an awkward descent over broken ground whose interstices were full of boggy potholes. The ice that covered them was not strong enough to bear the weight of a man, let alone a pony. The poor beasts picked their way cautiously but kept on stumbling through the ice, so that the track was spattered with blood-stains from the cuts and grazes on their legs.

At last, at about eleven o'clock, this ordeal ended and we made camp on a particularly inhospitable bit of ground. For the rest of that day snowstorms alternated with bright intervals, during which the sun's heat was scorching. On the hillside nearby we could see herds of wild yaks; they seemed to be

mildly intrigued by our tame ones, who however did not return their interest but went on grazing with their usual impassivity.

It was always a mystery to me when the caravanmen got any sleep. That night, after singing until three o'clock in the morning, they were up at half-past four and away by five. Once more we butted our way through wind and sleet; the sleet stuck to our clothes and to the yaks' coats, giving them the slightly ridiculous air of large plush toys. The weather gradually improved and after a bit we struck the River Cha, which is shown on the maps as a tributary of the Yalung and appears in fact to be its eastern, and more important, source. Although the western source also figures on the maps as the Ja, which is the Tibetan name for the Yalung, it has never been explored. Fording the Cha without difficulty, we found ourselves on a fine, wide track, the remains, probably, of the famous *autobahn* from Kangting to Sining via Jyekundo.

I was surprised to find, guarding the foot of a pass, a little Chinese military outpost consisting of two tents housing a small detachment of soldiers; they were Chinese Moslems, or Dungans, and looked more like Turks than Chinese. I noticed, not for the first time, how Moslems seem to acquire physical characteristics which submerge or standardize their racial characteristics; whether they are natives of China, India, or Central Asia, they all have a look of belonging to the same family.

The men at this post lived in the most complete isolation and I could not help wondering what useful purpose they were supposed to be serving on this deserted track. They were the first human beings we had seen since Juchieh Gompa, the last we were to see before Tahoba, which is several days' march from Tangar.

Early next day we crossed a pass which, though not particularly imposing, has considerable geographical importance. The Tibetans call it Cha La, English maps call it the Cha-Yakow Pass, and it appears on Grenard's sketch map as Pad-hong La. Whatever its correct name may be, it marks the watershed between the two great river basins which, in effect,

between them water the whole of China, for it separates the Yangtze from the Yellow River.

We camped at the foot of this pass on the banks of a little stream. It was a bitterly cold but wonderfully beautiful night, with a full moon and a cloudless sky. Dawn, when it came, was even lovelier, so lovely that for some reason I felt impelled to get away from the caravan and rode off across the empty plain on which man had left no trace. Far away in the distance, snow-capped mountains stood out against the sky; here and there, upon the great irregular plain, little blue lakes shone like jewels in the rays of the rising sun.

But the next two marches were as dull as ditchwater. I enjoyed them as best I could by riding around the other detachments of the caravan, throughout which I was now a well-known figure.

The most interesting feature of the whole circus was the herd of three hundred riderless ponies. They ran loose, without even headstalls on them, and were herded by a dozen mounted Tibetans who, whooping wildly, took them along at full gallop. At this gait they naturally outstripped the caravan. Having established a fairly big lead, they stopped to let the ponies graze and the caravan overhaul them; when it had passed they put on their act again, thundering past and obviously enjoying the whole thing hugely.

These outriders were all young men with a great air of pride and self-confidence. Everything they wore, from their boots to their hats, was made of sheepskin. They carried muskets with forked rests slung across their backs, broadswords thrust into their belts, and daggers dangling at their thighs. Many of them also had lances with wooden shafts and iron heads, and a leg of mutton or a haunch of yak often hung at their saddlebows, acquiring—by reason of the sun, the frost, and the pony's sweat—a dark, rich patina. They rode extremely well, with stirrups as short as jockeys'. Their bearing, their accoutrements, and their outlandish appearance would have become the horsemen of Attila or Genghis Khan.



Our truck breaks down on the Paotow road, North China

The lamasery of Kumbum





Statue in the temple of Tsong-kha-pa at Kumbum

We crossed the river and reached the Ngoring Tso, one of the two biggest lakes in the country south of the Koko Nor; the other, the Kyaring Tso, lies to the west of the caravan route. The Ngolog tribe come all the way from their home territory on the banks of the Yellow River to collect salt from the shores of these lakes. We saw none of these people. Even if there had been any about, the strength of our caravan would have deterred them from attacking it, or even from showing themselves. They are, among other things, not particularly keen on making contact with Chinese soldiers, who have a number of old scores to settle with them.

There was a tremendous lot of wildlife in this region, which is in effect a sort of sanctuary undisturbed by man. Herds of yaks, wild asses, and gazelles were all quite easy to get near, and geese and various kinds of wildfowl abounded on the shores of the lakes.

Chapter 39. CHINA ONCE MORE.

ON AUGUST 18 the yaks got under way at three o'clock in the morning. I started an hour later, on foot. The track, after following the water's edge, climbed a low pass beyond which lay a valley along whose sandy floor an upper reach of the Yellow River meandered tortuously. It was about fifty yards wide, with an average depth of eighteen inches.

For some days the whole caravan had been talking about Tahoba, where we were due shortly. It is the first village on the far side of the Grass Desert, and everyone spoke of it as a place offering the rarest delights. Estimates on the number of days it would take us to get there remained rather imprecise and elastic, and on the nineteenth we certainly made very little progress towards it.

We moved off down the valley at five o'clock in fine, clear weather with a high wall of mountains in front of us. I was delighted by the prospect of a good, steady day's travel under ideal conditions, but at half-past seven everyone suddenly halted and made camp. I was furious at our failure to push on while the going was so good, but forced myself to admit that my chronic impatience was a regrettable by-product of my Western upbringing. Instead of continually hurrying to a destination where I immediately found something else to go chasing madly after, I would have done far better to follow the example of the caravanners and enjoy each passing hour for what it brought, without bothering about what I had wanted it to bring.

It took us three more days to reach Tahoba, but they were interesting, eventful days and the weather was lovely. We left the valley of the Tharadi River for that of the Sora, a much more spectacular place. The river flowed through a deep gorge cut like a canyon out of the rocky cliff, and so narrow that its high walls formed the actual banks of the stream.

We climbed out of this valley while it was still dark on the morning of the third day and set off across a series of steppes towards Tahoba. The well-defined track skirted a low range of hills and I rode on, alone, quite a long way ahead of the caravan. On either side empty gorges cut into the hills leading to an unknown world, a world whose solitudes and mysteries attracted me far more than noisy, overcrowded China, to whose borders every day brought me inexorably nearer.

Dawn was breaking, and in the uncertain light I stopped at the mouth of a little gorge to savor the silence and the peace of those great wastelands. Suddenly both were shattered by strange noises which seemed to come out of the shadowy recesses of the gorge. They were like nothing that I had ever heard before—groans, strangled shrieks, wails of agony. These cries were certainly not made by the wind, nor by animals, nor—least of all—by human beings. It was impossible to attribute them to any natural cause, and my blood froze as I listened to them.

My pony was terrified too. He stopped grazing, pricked his ears, and pawed the ground. I had dismounted and if I had not kept hold of his reins he would have bolted. All at once, the ghastly sounds ceased as suddenly as they had started; all was quiet again, and the pony began to crop the grass. Presently the caravan came in sight and its familiar sounds dissipated the atmosphere of mystery, but the mystery itself remained. It is still with me today, part of a whole category of strange experiences undergone in a land where things happen that happen nowhere else on earth.

At noon we halted on the plateau of Tahoba. We were on the edge of a world which we had almost forgotten existed, for all round us were tents and nomads and their herds. They brought us fresh butter, fresh milk, yoghurt, and *shura*. I found it however difficult to believe that these were the luxuries of which there had been so much talk on the road when anyone mentioned Tahoba, and eventually I gathered that there did exist, a little farther on, a small village where a few Chinese merchants and officials lived. But I knew too much about these little trading posts to be tempted by the crude form of civilization which they represent, and I decided to stay where I was, among the nomads.

August 30 was a day of rest for the body but of anguish for the mind. The evening before, the caravanmen, probably expecting me to be delighted by the news, announced that we were going to stay here for ten days or more. I was shattered by this unexpected development. Next morning, however, the head man explained that, although the main body was indeed going to remain for a fortnight to let the animals rest and put on condition, it would be possible for me to start somewhat earlier with a small advance party.

I settled down to make the best of this enforced delay, but in the afternoon the Chinese magistrate from Tahoba came to call. He described the place to me, and I thanked my stars that I had not gone on there, for it consisted (he said) only of three small officials' houses. When he said good-by, he mentioned casually

that he was dispatching a small caravan to Tangar on the following day and would put at my disposal a couple of yaks and a pony.

I thanked him warmly and set feverishly about my preparations. I slept very badly, expecting to be awakened and told to start at any moment, but the sun rose and still nobody appeared. The Tibetans whom I questioned said that they knew absolutely nothing about my famous caravan, and I was beginning to wonder whether the magistrate had not meant the whole thing as a joke when, at ten o'clock, I saw a party of horsemen and yaks approaching. This really was my caravan. My things were loaded onto the yaks and I sprang into the saddle, delighted to be on the move again, but we had ridden for only a quarter of an hour when we halted at the mouth of a little valley leading to the Paka-la.

Towards evening a long caravan of camels, with the usual little donkey at their head, passed quite close to us. It was the first camel caravan that I had seen and came as a reminder that Mongolia was not far away.

At five o'clock in the morning, after an undisturbed night, we finally left the Tahoba plateau. It was wonderful to be no longer surrounded by the bustle and noise of a big caravan. Our party consisted of four men, three ponies, one mule, and about fifteen yaks. The old Chinese in charge of it disapproved of night travel, and from now on we did leisurely marches, starting at a reasonable hour, loading the animals without hurry, and always finding time for tea and *tsampa* before we moved off. The weather was mild and for the first time since Jyekundo I found that I could dispense with my *shuba*. After riding for an hour, we crossed the pretty little Paka-la, beyond which lay a wide valley dotted with tents and herds. We had done, at last, with the Grass Desert and its empty solitudes.

The Panaka nomads are noticeably different from the Tibetans of Sikang, being in general taller and having a more Mongoloid cast of countenance. They wear odd-looking felt hats tilted slightly to one side; these have flat brims and high conical

crowns, often culminating in a little platform. The women wear their hair in 108 slender braids—a style fairly common in Jyekundo—but they also wear, over their *shuba*, a curious adornment found only in the territory round the Koko Nor and on the borders of Kansu. It consists of a wide strip of gray or red cloth, something like a chasuble, hanging down the back and fastened around the neck by a cord. It is sometimes so wide that it covers the whole back and reaches to the bottom of the *shuba*; sometimes, on the other hand, it is composed of two parallel strips. But the striking thing about it is the silverwork. The yoke and the hanging strips are adorned with huge cabochons of chiseled silver, shaped like bowls turned upside down and often eight inches across by four inches high. These empty cabochons are sewn onto the strips of cloth in long rows, gradually getting smaller as you look down the strip. Occasionally their place is taken by big round lumps of amber or coral, but this is exceptional, for the amber, which comes from the country around Lake Baikal in Siberia, is worth roughly ten times its own weight in silver. The whole piece of finery is immensely heavy and it was a mystery to me how these women could lug around so considerable a burden, which often represented the whole of their fortune. It was not a de luxe accessory, trotted out to make an impression on special occasions; the Panaka women even wore it when working in the fields and herding their beasts, and it was extraordinary to see the indifference with which, when they squatted or stooped, they let the great silver ornaments trail in the mud and the dung.

Next day a narrow gorge brought us to a settlement consisting of a few adobe houses and a large building in which I was surprised to find a flour mill worked by the stream. The handful of Chinese employed there wore the white masks which disguise millers all over the world.

The mill was an unexpected phenomenon, but scarcely less puzzling was the sight of a huge yard of timber stacked in tall piles. How on earth had all this wood been conjured out of that treeless landscape? For whom, in that deserted land, was the

flour being ground? I tried in vain to get these mysteries explained, but the dialect here was different from that of Sikang and I made little headway.

We did not, in any case, stay there long; the men loaded the spare yaks with timber and we pushed on. The track took us across a wide desert of white sand, on which grew sparse tufts of stiff, desiccated grass, as high as a man. There were few signs of life; only a few camels cropped the scanty grazing. We made camp near a muddy waterhole. It was overpoweringly hot, without a square inch of shade or a breath of wind. The glare of the sun on the sand was very disagreeable.

Next day we passed two big inns for Chinese travelers. They consisted of huge rectangular courtyards surrounded by a wall with a single narrow gateway in it. Inside were a few houses of adobe or of wood, some chickens, various nondescript objects, and—oddest of all—a large cartwheel leaning up against a wall. This phenomenon, which would have been unremarkable anywhere else, made a sharp impact on me; it was concrete evidence that I had traveled out of one world into another. Since leaving Kangting six months before, I had not set eyes on a wheeled vehicle. The complete absence of a form of transportation universal throughout the rest of the world is one of the distinguishing characteristics of Tibet. I accepted the fact that I was now in China.

The empty plateau we were crossing sloped gradually down into a wide basin with a good-sized lake, called Gunga Nor, in the center of it. The track dropped down to its shores through a narrow sandy corridor, a pretty little lane running between high bluffs like fortifications. This brought us to the soggy green ground in the bottom of the basin, which offered a marked contrast to the arid plateau we had left. Here we found a lot of tents and animals and, in particular, some calves which were obviously not bred from yaks, for they looked like European calves and mooed instead of grunting as yaks do.

It took us an hour to cross this oasis of verdure, from which

another sandy lane, the exact counterpart of the first, brought us out onto another plateau. Soon after this we struck the Obe Chu, a tributary of the Yellow River, and followed its left bank. The hills gradually got lower, and we had a long, hard march through dunes. The change in the landscape was very marked: behind us, mountains and hills, storms and rain and mist; ahead of us, sand, drought, blue skies. About noon we came to a tiny settlement in the heart of the dunes—a few tents and huts, and some plots of barley which the Tibetans were harvesting. There was even a tiny field of beans; they were beautifully ripe, and I could not resist the temptation of munching a few. It was so long since I had eaten fresh vegetables that these raw beans seemed to me food for the gods. We camped near a muddy stream in which the yaks and ponies wallowed gratefully.

At five o'clock in the morning we set off again along the little river which brought us into fairly densely populated country. There were tents, and adobe huts, and cave dwellings scooped out of cliffs of loess, and fields where Chinese peasants were working in their little round skullcaps and dark blue jackets. After that came more sandy desert, sparsely tufted with coarse grass. It was an intensely desolate place, devoid of all life except for a few camels which watched us pass with their air of remote and contemptuous hauteur.

I felt as if our journey across this desert would never end. There was nothing to break the monotony, it was fearfully hot, and I was exhausted. But all of a sudden the plateau came to an end and plunged down into another basin, and there, as if by a miracle, was a real village! Houses, barley fields, green pastures, a stream, and, standing a little way off, an enormous house built of stone—a real house, painted gray, with balconies and pillars. In front of it were trees—real trees—such as I had not seen for so long. Chinese peasants were bringing in the harvest on little gray donkeys. This was Charatong.

We camped on the lip of the plateau overlooking the village, and I pitched my tent in the lee of a fine *chörten* of white stone.

We had done a tough march of almost ten hours and I was glad of a rest. The men went to the village and came back with some wonderfully sweet water. This was a real treat. For several days we had been drinking brackish, muddy water and our tea had been a sort of warm, discolored slime which was far from appetizing.

Next day, for the first time, we moved off while it was still dark and floundered through a succession of streams, the animals making slow progress. By dawn we were out of the basin and climbing up a crevasse cut as though by the stroke of a sword in the high loess cliff beyond it. We crossed a plateau seamed with ravines and came to an imposing highway, along which ran a telephone line.

This was civilization with a vengeance. We met Chinese travelers, strings of coolies, and passed little hamlets where you could buy cakes and bean curd. For two days we rode eastward along this great road. We crossed the Lisago La, a rather big pass, and reached the village of Totango. At this place I had my first Chinese meal for a long time, finishing it off with the delicious little apples that they grow in Tangar.

In the afternoon I walked up to the pass. On it stands a granite monument with three Chinese characters carved on it: Jih-yueh-shan, meaning the Mountain of the Moon and the Sun. I was now in territory which had been adequately explored, and I recalled the names of some of the travelers who had crossed this pass, from Rockhill in 1892 to Pereira in 1921, and Ilya Tolstoi in 1943. Some ten thousand feet high, it used to mark the frontier of Kansu before the province of Tsinghai was formed, and, in practice if not on paper, it separates China from Tibet.

We were now less than thirty miles from Tangar. When I got back to camp I explained to the men that I was desperately anxious to have a look at the Koko Nor, which was not far away to the westward, instead of continuing north to Tangar. For years I had dreamed of this inland sea, which can fairly be called the heart of Central Asia, and I was determined not to miss an

opportunity which might never recur. The old Chinese was reluctant to make a detour because he was responsible for the caravan, but one of the Tibetans agreed to go with me in return for a sizable reward.

Chapter 40. THE BLUE LAKE

I LEFT my luggage with the caravan, taking only my tent and sleeping bag on the pony. My companion had a bag of *tsampa*, some tea, and some butter. Leaving Sharakoto on our right, we took a track running westwards. In the sparsely populated valley the Chinese element soon disappeared and we found ourselves back among the black tents of the nomads. We were no longer slowed down by the yaks and made good going, camping at the point where the stream we were following joined another coming from the south. Two little ruined forts stood on the hilltops overlooking this place.

Next day the valley flattened out slowly. There was any amount of good grazing, and we saw many big flocks of sheep. It was a gray sort of day, dank scarves of mist hung in the hollows, and in this drab light the countryside seemed dull and lifeless. Towards dusk it became possible to make out, far ahead of us, a sort of vast, pale plain across which the wind was driving patches of mist: this was the Koko Nor, or Tsing Hai. In a short time I was pitching my tent on its shores.

The weather was better next morning, but the sky was still overcast and the gray waters of the lake merged into it on the horizon. I was sadly disappointed. The sparkling blue lake on which I had hoped to feast my eyes presented itself as a drab, illimitable expanse of water and gave no idea of its size, enormous though I knew this to be.

The Koko Nor, though not on the same scale as the great lakes of Siberia, is the largest in Tibet and among the largest in Asia. Lying at an altitude of just under ten thousand feet, it is roughly seventy miles long by forty miles across. Koko Nor, the name by which it is generally known in the West, is Mongol for "Blue Lake," and the Chinese and Tibetan names for it both mean the same thing.

While Lozon, my Tibetan guide, was starting a fire of yak dung, I went to draw water for our tea. The water was less salt than it had been in the lakes further south; the animals drank it freely, and it was really just about the right flavor for making Tibetan tea. The degree of salinity in the waters of these lakes varies according to the season, being modified by the increment of fresh water from the streams that flow into them. Now, at the end of the rainy season, it must have been at its lowest.

I would have liked to have a bath, but there were some herds-men's tents nearby whose occupants would have been horrified to see anyone swimming in waters which they regarded as sacred. For the same sort of reason no form of boat is allowed on the lake, for its shadow would offend the gods who live in a city far beneath its surface. Only one boat, belonging to a Russian expedition long ago, risked ignoring this embargo; it was caught by a sudden and extremely violent storm and hardly managed to regain the shore.

When we had finished our *tsampa*, I left my tent in charge of Lozon and rode off along the edge of the lake. Nomads' tents were pitched here and there in the lee of the hills. They were mostly Tibetan tents, square or polygonal, made of coarse black cloth woven from yak's hair and stretched out like spiders' webs around one, or sometimes two, tall poles. In one little valley, by way of contrast, I found a cluster of Mongol yurts, which were very different affairs and much more comfortable. Based on a circular framework of light wood with vertical walls, they were covered with thick, solid-looking brown felt. The entrance could be closed by a door, also made of felt, and a hole in the center of the roof let the smoke out. Inside, the arrangements

were much the same as in Tibetan tents. In the middle of the floor there was a fireplace made of clay, along the sides of the tent were stored painted wooden chests and leather bags for flour and *tsampa*, and the far end was occupied by a little altar, some images, a painting on silk, and some prayer books on a shelf.

The amalgam of Tibetans and Mongols in the territories round the Koko Nor is of comparatively recent origin. According to Chinese historians these grazing grounds were an exclusively Mongol preserve between the sixteenth and the eighteenth centuries. In those days the Tibetans lived further to the south, on the other side of the mountains which enclose the Koko Nor basin. Gradually, under pressure from the Ngolog tribe in the Yellow River valley, the Tibetans shifted northward by a process of peaceful infiltration, first settling on the southern shores of the lake and then working around it to the wide grazing grounds which lie to the north.

These particular Tibetans belonged to eight tribes called Na, and they soon became known by the composite name of Panaka, which means "The Eight Tribes Called Na." The Mongols call them Tanguts or Kara-Tanguts, meaning "Black Tibetans." The two communities are on excellent terms, being united both by the ties of religion and by their fear of the Ngologs, whose forays sometimes extend as far as the south shore of the lake.

The weather showed no signs of improving and I gave up all hope of seeing the famous island in the middle of the Koko Nor, on which a community of lamas lives for most of the year (since there are no boats) in complete isolation, supplies only reaching them in winter, when the lake is frozen. It was a cold day, with a damp, bitter wind blowing, and I was glad to get back to the shelter of my little tent. Lozon had gotten hold of some fresh sour milk and cooked a huge dish of wild roots, something like small potatoes with a slightly sweet flavor. There were a lot of them around here.

Early next day we left the lake, which was still looking surly

and inhospitable, and headed for Tangar. The ill-defined track ran northeast across the undulating, rather boggy steppes at the east end of the Koko Nor. About noon we started climbing a range of low, sandy hills and at four we reached the top of it and made camp on the edge of a big plateau which separates the Koko Nor basin from the valley of the Hsi Ho which leads to Tangar. It was a desolate expanse, with nothing growing on it except a few tough, knobby-looking plants.

Next day we crossed this plateau and dropped down into the valley whose grassy floor was dotted with Mongol and Tibetan tents. After spending the night in the lamasery of Sewa Gompa about twenty miles from our destination, we rode into Tangar in the afternoon of September 12.

Part Nine

ACROSS INNER MONGOLIA

Chapter 41. A MOSLEM CAPITAL

TANGAR is quite an interesting little town, but I only stayed there two days. Charmingly situated on the side of a mountain, overlooking a wide, green valley, it is, like so many Chinese towns, surrounded by a massive wall. With its steep streets, its flights of steps, its terraces and its houses built in tiers, it reminded me of an Alpine village. The main street, the only one with any claim to being horizontal, runs right through it, from one of the main gates to the other. The gates are still quite an imposing sight with their overhanging roofs of wood and their curved arches.

This street is a highway for the caravans setting out from China for the Koko Nor and the Tsaidam, and it was crowded with camels and yaks and big gray mules from Sining. It is also a business thoroughfare, flanked by Chinese shops dealing in all the various things that a caravan needs. The little market square is a rendezvous for Tibetans, Mongols, Turkis, travelers, and merchants—a microcosm pervaded by the atmosphere of Central Asia. Beyond it is the administrative center, with barracks, schools, and municipal offices.

In the past months I had gotten so completely deurbanized that I spent hours wandering up and down, staring at the shops and wearing (I suspect) the same dazed and slightly apprehensive air which I noticed on the dark faces of the nomads in their *shubas* and high boots. When I got tired of sightseeing I sought asylum in the shady, overgrown grounds of a deserted Confucian temple. Here I found the divinities I knew so well and would henceforward meet no longer in the strange, compelling atmosphere of Tibet.

It was in the course of these wanderings that I met Dimitri. At first I took him for a Chinese, but he was in fact a White Russian who had left his country during the Revolution and had finished up, after various fantastic adventures, in Tangar, where he was married to a Chinese woman and made his living from a little business which dealt in tea and paper. His main languages were Russian and Chinese, but he had a smattering of English and Tibetan and we managed to understand each other. He took me to see his family, and it was through his good offices that I got a place on a cart which was expected to leave shortly for Sining.

I had found the men with my caravan installed in one of the numerous inns in the lower part of the town where most of the trading is done. They brought my luggage to my lodging, and I made them a present of my old boots, my saddle, bridle, and other tack which henceforth would be of much more use to them than to me. Parting from them was in effect saying good-by to Tibet—the tranquil monasteries, the hermits' cells tucked away in the mountains, the carefree life of the caravans, the great empty lands. I loved it all, and already I felt homesick for it. But I knew in my heart that my return to civilization could only be an interlude, that the long pilgrimage to which my life was dedicated would one day bring me back to the Roof of the World.

On September 14 I left Tangar on a big cart drawn by two ponies and crammed with merchandise on top of which I perched in company with a dozen Chinese passengers. It is only

twenty-five miles from Tangar to Sining and at six o'clock on the same day we entered the capital of Tsinghai Province. We all alighted, and the driver took me around to the Catholic mission. It was more than six months since I had eaten European food, or sat on a chair at a table with a cloth on it, or used a knife and fork; I suddenly found it quite an effort to restrain myself from using my fingers.

The fathers at the Sining mission almost all came from Central Europe; there were Germans, Austrians, Dutch, Hungarians, and a few Poles, and in this cosmopolitan society we talked French, English, and German in turn. The talk was a welcome relaxation, and so were the hours I spent browsing in their library. One of the fathers came with me when I called on General Ma Pu-fang, the military governor of the province, to whom I was indebted for his good offices in the matter of the caravan from Jyekundo. He received me with great courtesy and tried to insist that I should stay in the best hotel as his guest. I was able to decline this generous offer without offending him.

General Ma was the best type of Chinese Moslem, an administrator as well as a soldier. He was the undisputed overlord of Tsinghai, a province carved in 1919, for political reasons, half out of Kansu and half out of Tibet. For centuries Sining has been the center of a big Moslem community, scattered through the territories on China's northwestern frontier; nobody knows much about its origins.

These Moslems, who have strongly marked ethnic characteristics, have jealously preserved their religion and its customs, and form an individualistic and only half-assimilated enclave in the Chinese race; they are known as Dungars. In the past they have fought bitter wars with the pure Chinese, and in those days the Moslem government at Sining, though nominally subordinate to the provincial government of Kansu, was for practical purposes independent. In China a provincial governor's importance depends basically on the strength of the army he controls, and the Dungars make splendid soldiers. In order to put an end to their recurrent intransigence, the Chinese government, most

judiciously, legitimized a situation which they were powerless to alter and promoted the Moslem commissioner at Sining to be governor of the brand new province of Tsinghai.

Sining is very much like most other Chinese towns. The two main streets, running at right angles to each other, lead to the four gates (North, South, East, and West), and a huge wall, from which watchtowers sprout at intervals, surrounds the town. What is singular about the place is the Moslem quarter, which is insulated from the rest of the city by another wall with a big gate in it; this internal municipal boundary dates from the bloody Moslem revolt of 1895, which claimed thousands of victims. The principal trade is in furs and hides. Craftsmen work the raw skins brought in from Tibet, and whole streets are devoted to their activities. They look very picturesque, with thousands of fur robes and *shubas* flapping in the wind outside the shops.

The famous lamasery of Kumbum (the name means "One Hundred Thousand Pictures") is not far from Sining. It is the most important in this part of Tibet and has a complement of three thousand monks. It stands upon a commanding site and is immensely rich, and, besides lovely temples, gilded roofs, paintings, and images, it has the additional interest of being an important center of pilgrimage, for it marks the birthplace of Tsong-kha-pa, who reformed the Gelupa sect.

Its innermost shrine is supposed to contain the miraculous tree whose leaves are marked with the sacred formula *Om mani padmé hum*. Actually, the original tree is sepulchered in a *chörten* somewhere inside the temple; the existing tree, which you can see in one of the courtyards, was grown from a cutting of the old one and, personally, I could make out no lettering of any kind on its leaves.

A gallery with a wooden floor runs around the front of the main temple, and generations of pilgrims have worn smooth, shallow ruts in it with their hands as they prostrated themselves. Although Kumbum is a fine and lovely place, I liked it less than the truly Tibetan lamaseries; its style of architecture

was Chinese, and most of the buildings were comparatively new, the old monastery having been burned down some time ago. Nor did I rediscover there that atmosphere of isolation and spirituality which so powerfully attracted me to the simpler holy places of Tibet.

In Sining it appeared that my journey eastward to Lanchow presented difficulties. All trucks had been requisitioned for military operations against the Communists and the regular passenger services had been suspended. I managed to get a seat on a convoy of horse-drawn carts, but it was a long, slow journey and for days afterwards I stank of untanned leather, for it was on bundles of this commodity that I reclined in transit. The carts took eight days to do the two hundred miles from Sining to Lanchow—eight interminable, exasperating days, interrupted by endless delays in godforsaken villages, false starts, heated wrangles with innkeepers—the whole gamut, in fact, of the pleasures which await the traveler in the interior of China.

Chapter 42. TRUCKS AND QUAGMIRES

LANCHOW is an important city with half a million inhabitants, set picturesquely enough among the bare mountains which surround it. It is a busy place, with several wide avenues lined with shops and offices, but there is, except for the perpetually fascinating spectacle of a Chinese crowd, nothing particularly interesting about it. You can, however, tell that you are in a frontier town. You see a good many non-Chinese types—Tibetans, Mongols, and Dungars from the Tsaidam, and one quarter in the city is occupied by Turkis from Sinkiang, who sell carpets and dried grapes from Hanoi, a pale, sweet, and delicious

fruit. I was struck, too, by the number of White Russians, all, like their compatriots in Shanghai and Tientsin, leading the sad life of exiles, far from a motherland for which they are still homesick and to which many long to return.

A telegram from the French Consul-General at Peiping informed me that it was still possible to travel there by way of Ningsia, Ordos, and Paotow, from which the railway runs to Peiping. Since, moreover, the direct route via Sian was in Communist-controlled territory, this longish detour represented my only hope of reaching the coast. The consul also mentioned that some friends of his would be glad to put me up in Peiping. Everything seemed to be going rather well.

By a tremendous stroke of good luck I was able to leave Lanchow on October 1 in a brand-new American truck carrying merchandise and a dozen Chinese passengers. On this occasion I had the unprecedented privilege of sitting in front beside the driver. He was an extremely nice young Estonian called Liepa, and he had with him an endearing Scotch terrier pup which he looked after as if it was a child and which traveled the whole way curled up on my knees. It is practically unprecedented in China to take passage in a truck which is in first-class order, has new tires, and is driven by someone who does not behave as if he were being hotly pursued by all the fiends in hell.

To begin with the road ran through picturesque mountain country before crossing the Yellow River, about a hundred miles from Lanchow, on an extremely primitive ferry. It poured rain, everything was soaked through, and, as usual, innumerable contretemps delayed us. First of all, a bridge having been destroyed, we had to ford a tributary of the Yellow River, a fairly big river slap in the middle of which the truck stuck fast. The driver remained at the wheel while the passengers jumped overboard into water up to their knees and, after tying a strong rope to the front of the vehicle, waded ashore. We then proceeded to haul on the rope, but our combined efforts produced no result. After a great deal of talk we managed to persuade some coolies who were working on the road

to lend a hand and, at last, with much difficulty, we got the vehicle out onto terra firma. Exactly the same thing happened again a little further on, and finally, while the truck was stationary in the main street of Ningling, the surface of the road gave way under one of its wheels and it subsided into a drain. We had to unload everything and work hard for several hours before we got it back on an even keel again.

Eventually the road emerged onto a wide, empty plain where herds of camels were at pasture and rejoined the Yellow River about two hundred miles from Ningsia. At this point the river flows through a deep, rocky gorge, but this is a sort of geological freak, and it soon resumes its leisurely meandering across the boundless plain. We crossed it, and for the rest of the way to Ningsia traveled through a region of marshes and paddy fields, dominated by the distant, cloud-wreathed peaks of Ala Shan.

In Ningsia I met two journalists of whom I had heard much talk in Sining and who had just traveled down the Yellow River by raft from Lanchow. One of them, a German called Von Briessen, had been in Peiping since the beginning of the war; the other, Tichy, was Austrian and also lived in Peiping. They were great travelers, especially Tichy, who had already made a journey from Vienna to Calcutta by motorbicycle, using much the same route that I had followed, on an ordinary bicycle, in 1939. He had crossed India and, entering Tibet, had got as far as Kailas, the sacred mountain in the south. We got on well together, as travelers generally do. Von Briessen and Tichy had had worse luck than I had. They had set out from Peiping meaning to enter Eastern Tibet by the route I had followed in the reverse direction, but they had been unable to get permission to travel further than Sining, where they had spent two fruitless months trying to soften the hearts of the authorities.

We wanted to take advantage of our stay in Ningsia to spend a few days at Ala Shan, which is an important center of the far-flung Mongol community, but the Chinese officials refused

to allow this because of the uncertain military situation. The prevailing bad weather took the edge off our disappointment; it poured rain, and the streets of the little town became quagmires. As a result of these conditions, no trucks arrived at Ningsia for two days, and the Chinese drivers who were already in town refused to leave, saying that the road was impassable. Liepa took no notice of this defeatist talk and staked his prestige as a European on making a journey which the Asiatics had no stomach for. His attitude, and ours, emboldened several Chinese to face the risks involved, and we left Ningsia with almost thirty passengers.

After following the left bank of the Yellow River, we crossed it soon after passing a big village called Shintsui Shan. On the far bank we found ourselves once more in Mongol territory, and on the ferry going across there were some young Mongol girls with very arresting coiffures. Their hair was braided in two enormous, but very short, braids, which were fantastically enlarged by two swags of black wool, and the huge pear-shaped pendants were decorated with coral ornaments.

The province of Ningsia is one of the provinces—the others are Suiyuan and Chahar (and also formerly included Jehol)—which make up Inner Mongolia, or that part of Mongolia which is under Chinese control. It boasts only a narrow zone of fertile land, which extends along both banks of the Yellow River and is almost entirely inhabited by Chinese. On either side of this lie the two great deserts of Ala Shan and Ordos, both populated, though sparsely, by Mongols.

We now had to cross the Ordos country. It looked forbidding—an immense plain without a tree or any kind of landmark to catch the eye, except for some indistinct hills on the horizon. But the thing that I found most disconcerting was the fact that Mongolia, which I had always understood to consist entirely of a dry and waterless desert of sand, actually consisted of a vast sea of mud; it took us five days, and an immense amount of backbreaking work, to get across the Ordos.

It was the drabbiest of landscapes—rain, mist, marshes, and

the ubiquitous yellow mud. For several miles we would make slow and difficult progress, skidding, side-slipping, and zig-zagging along the dirt track; then the truck would stick fast in a lagoon of mud. Everyone got down—men, women, and children—and we all pulled and pushed according to our varying abilities until we managed to shift the truck out of this quagmire.

The third day, virtually the whole of which was devoted to operations of this kind, was the worst. The truck got bogged every hundred yards or so. I have no idea how many times we had to get down and push, but I do remember that in one particularly frightful place the combined efforts of thirty passengers failed to budge the truck and we had to supplement them with three camels requisitioned from a group of tents nearby. The whole thing made a really rather remarkable picture—an American truck embedded up to the axles being pushed by a horde of Chinese and three Europeans, all floundering wildly in the mud, and towed by three camels, whose grotesque silhouettes, blurred by the mist, stood out with an air of the monstrous against the dun-colored, uninviting immensities of that nightmare landscape.

At the end of that day's travel we were plastered with mud and had covered less than twenty miles, but I could not, once more, help admiring the Chinese for their patience and their cheerfulness. Every time we stuck, they jumped down into the mud without showing a trace of irritation and set about shoveling with all their might, all the time chattering, laughing, and cracking jokes with unruffled good humor.

There were, thank goodness, some comparatively dry stretches of road through regions where herds of camels were grazing and you could buy cheese and milk from the yurts of the nomads. Very occasionally we passed a lamasery, but, apart from a rather imposing one at Laopeichao, they were mean places badly built and housing only a small complement of monks—mere shadows of the great Tibetan lamaseries.

On October 9 we set off from the little village where we

had spent the night and found ourselves confronted by what really amounted to a lake astride the road; there was no question of going any further. We did, however, struggle experimentally along a side road which seemed to have been less drastically affected by the inundations, but after a hundred yards we stuck fast and were reluctantly compelled to admit that there was no future in pushing on over ground that got progressively worse.

We managed to extricate the truck, turned it around, and drove back to the village. Someone found an oxcart which could carry our luggage. The passengers shouldered their personal belongings, rolled up their trousers, and strode boldly forward into the lake, whose muddy waters came up to the knees. After we had waded thus for about three miles, the road improved (there was room for improvement), and we covered the remaining five miles to Wuyuan in the highest of spirits.

At Wuyuan, a place of some local importance in the province of Suiyuan, we had a day's well-earned rest. There had been a marked improvement in the weather; the sun shone fiercely, but it was cold at night. I passed the time agreeably enough, strolling around the town, eating Chinese sweetmeats, and talking to a young Chinese father from the Catholic mission who spoke quite good English. A truck from the University of Fujen had just arrived from the opposite direction, bound for Ningsia and Lanchow; the driver decided to take his passengers as far as the inundations, so that they could wade through, and take our original truck on to Ningsia; he, meanwhile, would convey us to Paotow.

The Chinese father had a well-warmed *k'ang* and we spent a most comfortable night at the mission. The *k'ang* is an ingenious combination of a bed with a radiator, in universal use throughout the inns of North China and Mongolia. It consists of a hollow platform made of clay with a network of pipes or air chambers built into it. The heat and warm smoke from a fireplace (which may be either in the same room or outside it) are drawn into these pipes, finding their way out up a chimney

at the far end of the *k'ang*. As a result, the platform retains the heat for a long time, for clay, once heated, is slow to cool. There is little firewood in Mongolia, so fires are generally made with dry grass or dung and do not burn for long if they are not stoked, but a good brisk blaze which lasts only for an hour or two will keep the *k'ang* pleasantly warm all night long.

The road by which we left Wuyuan on October 12 turned out to be in poor shape and it was not until the evening of the thirteenth that we reached Paotow. Rather surprisingly, however, the journey of 125 miles had been, by local standards, uneventful.

Reservations had been made for us on the train to Peiping. There was a dining car, there were sleepers; I had forgotten what luxury was like. Thirty-six hours later we reached our destination. A car from the consulate was there to meet me, and in no time at all it delivered me at the house of an old friend who is one of the foremost authorities of France upon the Chinese and Tibetan languages.

Part Ten

CAPTURED BY THE COMMUNISTS

Chapter 43. EXCURSION TO THE TOMBS

OF ALL the cities that I have visited Peiping is, for me, incomparably the most attractive. In autumn the climate is wonderful. I meant to spend a couple of weeks there, but I stayed for three months. These were the things I especially enjoyed:

Wandering round the poorer parts of the city, surrounded by people less noisy, more orderly, and more dignified than their counterparts elsewhere in China. Unforgettable evenings at the theaters, where Chinese classical drama was being played. Rummaging about in the antique shops and the stalls in the markets, where I found rare Chinese books which Orientalists in Paris would have given their eyes for. Visits, tranquil interludes in a mundane program, to temples and palaces, classically

designed and nobly erected, whose glazed tiles blended beautifully with the blue of a cloudless sky. Long walks to the Western Hills, in whose pretty little valleys shrines and pagodas are sited with the inspired precision which underlies the highest tradition of landscape gardening.

But the civil war was closing in on Peiping, and before long the city was invested by the Communists. Their troops, obedient to the classical dictates of Chinese strategy, did not surround the city completely. Two slender lines of communication still remained in Nationalist hands: the railway to Paotow, leading to Mongolia, and the railway to Tientsin, leading to the sea. Communist forces lay on the flanks of both railways.

Peiping became an island. Outwardly its inhabitants were calm and apathetic, but embers were smoldering under the surface. For a long time there had been revolts against the Kuomintang. When, a few months later, the Communist High Command decided to occupy Peiping, its troops met the minimum of resistance and its officials found plenty of collaborators.

Some time before this happened, however, I embarked once more on the Peiping-Paotow Railway. I spent a day around the Nankow Pass, where the Great Wall of China is to be seen at its best; there is something very moving about this immemorial monument to the Chinese capacity for sheer, uncomplaining hard work. From there I traveled on to Tatung and visited the astonishing caves of Yunkang. There, in the living rock, were the amazing Buddhist carvings whose lovely intricacy I had so often admired in photographs and drawings. Nowhere have I seen better expressed the detachment, the serenity, and the mystical fervor—based on a wisdom not wholly of this world—which are the distinguishing marks of Buddhism.

But the caves were uncared for, most of the carvings had been mutilated, and everything movable had migrated to the antique shops in Peiping.

I had always wanted to visit the Ming Tombs, situated about sixty miles north of Peiping. I mentioned this project to my friends and acquaintances, none of whom suggested that it was

rash, ill-advised, or untimely (the foreign community in Peiping were, not for the first time, only rather remotely in touch with the political and military situation in North China). Mme. Wu-Morey, a professor in one of the universities who was married to a Chinese and spoke the language like a native, had never seen the tombs and was anxious to come with me, so on December 1, 1947, we caught the train at the South Station, taking little more than toothbrushes with us and telling everybody that we would be back on the following evening.

The railway journey to Nankow, the little station where you alight if you are visiting the tombs, is a short one. It took us, nevertheless, the best part of a day to cover the fifty-odd miles, shivering with cold in a huge boxcar, its walls seamed with chinks and its windows devoid of glass. It was sixteen degrees below freezing, and the drafty car was chockful of duffel bags, chests, household utensils, baskets full of pimentos, crates of ducks and chickens; on top of these sprawled soldiers who smoked, shouted, argued, and spat onto the floor the husks of sunflower seeds or the chewed pips of watermelons.

We were still a long way from Nankow when night fell. There was no light in the boxcar, and the darkness made the cold seem worse; when the train finally drew in to the station, we were numb with cold.

We had been told that there was a comfortable guesthouse near the station. We asked the way to it, only to find that it was occupied by troops and guarded by a sentry with a heart of stone. The whole village, at that late hour, was fast asleep, and it was only after wandering endlessly through narrow alleyways, getting lost in sinister-looking compounds, tripping over dungheaps, and beating off attacks by horrible mangy dogs, that we eventually found an old man who took pity on us and with a princely air flung open the door of a drafty shack designated, according to the sign hanging up outside, the Inn of Peace and Prosperity. There were few visible signs of prosperity, but there was, to our great joy, a large *k'ang*. The kind old man quickly got the fire going and we spent

quite a reasonable night, roasted on one side, frozen on the other, and more or less asphyxiated by the smoke pouring out of cracks in the *k'ang*, which was as ancient and dilapidated as its proprietor.

We were only five miles from Changping. This is the starting point of the Sacred Way which leads, for five more miles, to the Ming Tombs, a group of thirteen temples disposed in a green amphitheater on the side of a hill. Everything was normal in the village. The peasants were going about their work, and a few Nationalist soldiers lounged about the streets or sat round big braziers playing cards; they did not seem at all surprised to see us and nobody made any comment when we set off in the direction of the tombs. There were no trenches or barricades. No guard was being mounted, only the odd sentries that you find around every military post. It seemed clear that we were a long way from the front, in a quiet sector where there was nothing to worry about.

The great gates of white marble and red sandstone through which we entered the long avenue leading to the tombs were decorated with very fine bas-reliefs. Beyond them the approach was flanked by enormous statues of beasts and warriors, a worthy bodyguard for the great emperors who were borne along this ceremonial way to their last resting place in the sacred hills. The place was deserted; the only living souls we saw were two countrywomen carrying big baskets of fruit.

When the double rank of stone animals ended, the Sacred Way ran in a series of capricious zigzags, the idea being to baffle any evil spirits who might be planning to disturb the peace of the imperial souls. Streams were crossed by little hump-backed bridges beautifully worked in marble. We were getting close to the hill on which the tombs stand, and already we could see the great flight of steps which leads up to the most important mausoleum. The place had an austere beauty. The slopes were covered with tall cedars and yews whose foliage looked almost black, and the great tombs of gray stone stood out against this funerary background. There was not a sound

to be heard, not even the cry of a bird or the buzzing of an insect. Clouds hid the sun. It was as though all the forces of nature were in league to create an atmosphere of mystery, a tranquillity not of this world.

Chapter 44. LED AWAY CAPTIVE

THE SILENCE oppressed us; it seemed to hold a hint of menace. My companion had not spoken for a long time. It was almost with reluctance that she advanced towards the entrance of the first tomb. I was so acutely aware of her uneasiness that I suggested that we should turn around and take a short cut which would bring us quickly back to the station. But she, not wanting to upset my plans, would have none of this. I must admit that, as far as I was concerned, I was rather attracted by the atmosphere of mystery and hidden danger, so I did not press the point, and we went on. Soon, after climbing the great flight of steps, we stood before the entrance to the mausoleum called Changling.

Its high portals gave into a huge, dark chamber, its roof supported by tall lacquered columns. Beyond this we found ourselves in an inner courtyard, a fascinating place where we lingered for some time. The walls were paneled with marble bas-reliefs, and in the center stood an elegant pavilion of pinkish stone, covered with moss and creepers whose leaves, nipped by the early frosts, were turning gold. Further on, a pair of marble gates led to another pavilion with scarlet pillars.

I was busily engaged in taking photographs when a sudden harsh cry made us both jump. The sound was exaggerated by the silence which had enveloped us for the last hour or two, and it seemed somehow to bring to a head the misgivings which we had both been feeling.

A few seconds later a dozen armed men appeared, framed in the entrance to the tomb, with their submachine guns at the ready. One of them gave a brusque command.

Mme. Wu-Morey understood it and screamed, "Put your hands up!" I did so with alacrity, for the posture seemed to me a very reasonable one to adopt when you find yourself, armed only with a Leica and a lady's handbag, looking down the muzzle of a gun. Thereupon the soldiers dashed forward, tore off the haversacks we were carrying, and emptied my pockets in a wonderfully expeditious way.

Although it was almost a year since I had been attacked and robbed on the road from Yaan to Kangting, I now felt that I knew the form pretty well. Assuming that this was another case of banditry, I got ready to remove my clothes in order to spare my assailants the trouble of undressing me. However, to my great surprise, they did not seem to be thinking along these lines and I was able to keep my clothes on—a concession which the presence of a lady, to say nothing of the extreme cold, made me disinclined to underrate.

Better still, after a quick scrutiny had revealed that they included no weapons, all our belongings were returned to us intact, with smiling apologies for the brusque manner in which we had been searched. We realized by now that we were in the hands, not of bandits, but of the Communist Army, and when Mme. Wu-Morey explained to them how my misadventure of a year ago had caused me to draw the wrong conclusions about their status, they all roared with laughter. Then they escorted us out of the tomb and along a little path to a nearby village tucked away in the woodland which covered the sacred hill.

We were taken to a poor-looking house, where a young officer plied us with tea and cigarettes and cheerful conversation. He explained that his unit was part of the Eighth Route Army, the oldest of the Communist field formations, among whose exploits was the Long March which ended at Yenan. The vil-

lage of Changping, where we had spent the night, was in actual fact, despite its garrison's weakness and lack of vigilance, the most advanced Nationalist outpost in this sector. It was almost inconceivable that, during active operations, the sentries guarding such an exposed position should have allowed two foreigners to wander off towards the enemy's lines.

When we had exchanged the preliminary courtesies, our host began to interrogate us closely about our reasons for crossing the lines and entering a zone held by the Communists. We explained to him exactly what had happened. He was obviously well disposed and quite prepared to believe us; but, being used to the strict discipline enforced throughout the Red Armies, he simply could not understand how the Kuomintang troops had let us go off into no man's land without either stopping us or at least warning us what we might be in for. All the same, I had the impression that the young captain believed in our innocence and would have been quite ready to let us go, but he was under orders from higher authority and said that he would have to send us back to Army Headquarters, which was several days' march away.

When he had finished questioning us the officer suggested that we should return with him to the tombs and complete the tour of them which his men had interrupted. So we went back to Changling, with two heavily armed soldiers as escort. Captain Chang was an intelligent young man, a graduate of Peiping University, and a passionate admirer of his country's artistic heritage, so he made a most instructive guide.

Nevertheless, when we came to the inner courtyard of the tomb, it crossed my mind that all might not be for the best. Stories of Communist atrocities came into my mind. We were, after all, in a sinister and lonely place, completely at the mercy of armed men who had adequate excuse for believing us to be spies, and I could not help wondering rather anxiously whether our excursion to the tombs might not be the prelude to a summary execution. But nothing in the least untoward

happened, I was allowed to take as many photographs as I liked, and at the end of it all we went back to the village on the best of terms with our captors.

A *k'ang* had been heated for us in a peasant's house, where we slept in a room with a clean earthen floor, looked after by the old lady to whom the place belonged and who slept in an adjoining room. When I went outside I saw that no sentry had been posted to keep an eye on us, and I wondered whether it might not be worth making a bolt for it; we could easily find our way back to the Nationalist lines. We probably stood a fairly good chance of success, but there was always the risk that we would bump into a sentry on the outskirts of the village or that the dogs would start barking and give the show away. Besides, Captain Chang had seemed a decent, straightforward man; and he had assured us that we would be released as soon as we made our explanations to headquarters.

Next morning, observing the high wall which ran round the village, the heavily guarded gates, and the ubiquitous sentries, we thanked our stars that we had not tried to escape.

The preparations for our journey were complete. The soldiers had found a little donkey for Mme. Wu-Morey to ride; they apologized for their inability to produce a mount for me, but said it would be easy to pick one up further on. We set off along a path which followed the bottom of a ravine.

The hills looked lovely in the clear sunlight of a Chinese winter. Mme. Wu-Morey, unfortunately, was not used to riding and found her donkey something of an ordeal; it was a tough journey for her. Moreover, her knowledge of Chinese made the comments of passers-by only too easy to understand, and they were not at all cheering comments. She was considerate enough not to pass them on to me, so I strode forward full of confidence, delighted to be back in rural surroundings. Our escorts paid very little attention to us and kept on stopping to talk to the peasants, so that if we had not waited for them every so often by the roadside we might have lost them altogether.

The peasants were working in the fields and appeared to be

on good terms with the troops who were quartered in the larger villages. At certain isolated farms, however, our escorts' appearance undoubtedly caused alarm. Women, when they saw us coming, rushed into their houses, yelling to their children and ramming home the heavy bolts on the doors. The age-old distrust of the Chinese peasant for the soldier, whatever color his uniform or his politics may be, is based on centuries of bitter experience.

Chapter 45. LIFE IN RED CHINA

WE SPENT the nights in little villages, where a room with a *k'ang* and quilts was put at our disposal. After moving for two days along mountain paths, we came at last to a cart road, where a farm cart was requisitioned for our use. We cheered up at the prospect of a less tiring method of progression, but our pleasure was short-lived, and we soon found ourselves halted in a miserable village where we had a long wait for a fresh escort.

The atmosphere here was noticeably unsympathetic. The villagers cast hostile glances at us. Nobody offered us a room to sit in, and we had to stay in the middle of a revoltingly dirty street, frozen to the marrow by an icy wind. I sat on a rock and looked forward philosophically to happier days, but Mme. Wu-Morey, who had to listen to all the remarks that were being passed about us, was at the end of her tether. I saw that she was weeping silently and shivering with cold.

At last our escort arrived and we took the road again, worn out, but thankful to be able to walk and get warm.

Without a map or a compass it was not easy to make out where we were going. I tried to keep a rough check on our

course with the help of the sun and the stars in case it became necessary to try to escape, but in this mountainous country the lay of the land was so complicated that we could never have retraced our steps, especially if we had had to travel at night. Day followed day on this monotonous journey and our guards could not, or would not, tell us how much farther we had to go.

We had crossed the provincial frontier of Jehol, and soon we could see in the distance a railway line which could only be that from Peiping to Chengteh, the provincial capital. Occasionally we saw the smoke of a locomotive; the railway would be an invaluable landmark if we did decide to escape. We did not, it is true, feel particularly like prisoners. We were almost always alone and our chief preoccupation was not so much to elude our guards as to avoid losing them altogether, for if we had run into a patrol while wandering along by ourselves, apparently completely at liberty, an awkward situation might have developed.

After several days we found ourselves once more in a zone of active operations and slept one night in a military post in the front line. A young captain lent us field glasses and pointed out the Nationalist positions a couple of miles away. He also explained, with a wealth of gesture, the unenviable fate which would almost certainly overtake us if we tried to slip across to the enemy lines after dark. Even without his warning, a cursory survey of the manner in which the Communist positions were guarded would have deterred us from trying anything rash. Outposts, like the one we spent the night in, seemed to be in a continual state of activity, of which the main object was to raid the enemy positions for arms and ammunition.

When we explained to the commander of the outpost that our long absence must be causing considerable anxiety to our friends in Peiping, he undertook to arrange the delivery of any letters that we cared to write to the French consulate in Peiping, and provided paper to write them on. There was in fact a regular system of communications between the embattled armies, and agents were always coming in with detailed reports about conditions on the Nationalist front. Every day peasants drove

their carts across no man's land with a load of supplies for the Reds, and a Communist outpost was established, in theoretical secrecy, between the two front lines. We accepted the captain's offer to arrange for the delivery of our letters and later learned that they had arrived.

Our own progress was much less brisk, but the long days were enlivened by incidents which broke the monotony and sometimes shed some light on life in Communist China. One evening, after a hard and bitterly cold march, we ended up in a godforsaken little village. At first sight it seemed to be completely deserted, but lights were burning in the biggest of its buildings. Our guards took us there, and we found ourselves suddenly in the presence of the entire population; a meeting of the local soviet was being held.

Everybody was there. Young men, old men, women with their babies clinging to them, all packed around an improvised dais on which sat the principal persons of that place, among whom I noticed several tough and resolute-looking characters.

The audience, tightly packed, wreathed in tobacco smoke, and dimly lit by primitive oil lamps, presented a fascinating spectacle in a rather Hogarthian style. Our guards introduced us to the assembly in terms which must have been favorable, for everybody beamed with delight and we were given seats in the front row.

But the stir caused by our arrival was quickly forgotten, and the gathering returned to the discussion of its problems as if we had not been there. Fascinating though these problems were, we were dead beat and interrupted the proceedings to ask for a place to sleep. The chairman immediately gave orders for a *k'ang* to be heated and a meal made ready in his own house. Throughout our journey the food was not always—it could not be—very good, in a region where the people live largely on millet or salted vegetables, but at almost every halt we were given rice, cakes made from corn or wheat, and ducks' eggs.

I questioned some of these people, using Mme. Wu-Morey as interpreter; they were clearly delighted at the opportunity of

talking to foreigners. One thing that the older women grumbled about a good deal was being made to attend technical lectures, sessions of the local soviet, and discussions about current affairs. Being practical, thrifty people, they deplored the waste of time involved in leaving their work and going to listen to a lot of talk about subjects which had nothing to do with them. They were also required—it is one of the immemorial inconveniences of war—to put in a certain amount of work for the army. Every woman had to turn out so many pairs of black cloth shoes every month and to knit a certain number of woolies. I often saw them doing this work, and they left me in no doubt that they would rather have done it for their children. Feeding the army, too, was a heavy burden on the peasants, even though the soldiers lightened it by helping in the fields.

One day we came to a unit headquarters where we were interrogated for several hours by the commanding officer. His manner to begin with was threatening and disagreeable, but our frankness and obvious *bona fides* had a mollifying effect and we were soon on better terms. The fact that one of us was a doctor and the other a professor gave us a certain standing; we ranked as workers, with almost as good an ideological status as peasants and artisans. The officer even assured us that if we cared to stay in Communist territory they would be delighted to have us.

Another day we had done a long march through the wildest sort of mountain country; the weather was overcast and bitterly cold and snow covered the ground. We were very tired, and when we came to a little village we stopped to wait for our escort to catch up. Some children who were climbing about on top of a bank took it into their dear little heads to start snowballing us, and unfortunately Mme. Wu-Morey, rendered irritable by exhaustion, scolded them rather harshly.

Her thoughtlessness very nearly cost us dear. The children's parents appeared, abusing us and inciting their little ones to retaliate, and before long stones as well as snowballs began to fly. A crowd gathered and was naturally hostile to these two foreigners who had appeared from nowhere. I was cut on the head

by a stone. Tempers were running high and things looked nasty for us. Just then, luckily, our guards arrived and explained everything.

I knew, nevertheless, that we had been in real danger. The reactions of mobs, and especially Asiatic mobs, are violent and unpredictable. We had been alone, cut off from any help, deep in the heart of a country which is fundamentally hostile to Europeans. It would have been the easiest thing in the world for us to disappear without anyone being any the wiser.

Chapter 46. SAFE RETURN TO PEIPING

AFTER traveling, altogether, for twelve days, we finally reached the little town in which Army Headquarters were established. It took our guards a long time to find the duty officer. Finally we had an interview with a colonel whose uniform was indistinguishable from that of a private soldier. He gave us tea, cigarettes, a meal, a towel and a cake of soap to wash with, and then installed us in a clean little house.

Two hours later he sent for us again, but by now he was fully briefed on our case and only asked us the obvious questions which everybody had asked us before. He was extremely reassuring and promised us that we would be set free next day.

Now that this crisis in our affairs was approaching we could not help feeling slightly anxious. Still, our last day in captivity was interesting. We wandered around the little town and, having changed our Nationalist currency for notes issued by the Communist bank of Yenan, were able to do some shopping.

Early next day we were visited by the friendly staff officer. He told us that the authorities had withdrawn the charge of espionage, were convinced of our innocence, and accepted all

our explanations. We should be escorted to the frontier, unless of course we wanted to stay where we were.

I explained to him the numerous reasons, domestic and professional, which made it imperative for me to return to Peiping, much as I should have liked to gain a wider knowledge of conditions in the Communist zone. He said that he perfectly understood and that we could start back at once. The only condition he imposed was that I should hand over the films I had taken in Communist territory, in case they fell into the hands of Kuomin-tang officers who might be able to learn from them something about the layout of the Communist positions. This seemed a reasonable request and I gave him the haversack which contained my camera, films, and various odds and ends. He refused to accept it or to examine its contents, insisting that I should merely hand him the exposed films.

We had a meal and then set off with an escort of two soldiers. We were not going to retrace the interminable route by which we had come; we took a shorter way which would bring us to a place called Tangsha, on a sector of the front much closer to Army Headquarters. At the end of our second day's travel we arrived after dark at a front-line outpost, where I was once more impressed by the Reds' defensive arrangements, based on a network of well-dug positions.

We now had to cross no man's land to Tangsha without being machine-gunned. Two Communist soldiers took us as far as a little village which lay between the lines and where the headman produced two peasants who guided us on until we reached some Nationalist sentries. At first these men would have nothing to do with us and adopted a rather threatening attitude; we began to wonder whether we would not have to go back to the Communist lines. But at last, after a lot of argument, the sentries decided to arrest us and take us to their command post.

We had a chilly reception and there did not seem to be much future in talking about archeology; I formed the definite impression that we were regarded as dangerous spies. I asked the officer in charge to telegraph immediately to the French consul-

general in Peiping. He did so, and we soon had a reply in which the consul-general guaranteed our *bona fides* unreservedly.

After this we were rather more courteously treated, but it was obvious that, without the help of that telegram, we should probably have been accused of spying.

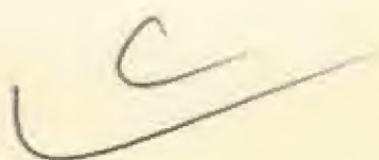
As it was, we had to submit to another long interrogation and, when we came back to the room where we had left our luggage, we saw that it had been thoroughly searched and that certain papers, actually of no importance, had disappeared.

We spent the night in a big room which also housed about a dozen officers. There was no question of getting any sleep, for our companions talked, drank, and played mah-jongg all night; the pile of bank notes and coins in front of a successful gambler would have kept one of his soldiers in comfort for a year.

About three o'clock in the morning a farcical and unexpected development occurred. There was a tremendous burst of firing outside, and we gathered that the Communists had launched an attack on the outposts. Panic seized the officers, most of whom were drunk. Two seized hold of a little chest containing the regimental funds, two others carried off a bag full of documents, and the whole lot piled into an enormous American truck which had drawn up outside with its hood pointing significantly towards Peiping.

We, needless to say, were completely forgotten and were thus able to witness the sequel. The firing soon ceased, the crisis passed, the money and the archives were brought back into the office, and everybody went on playing mah-jongg until it got light.

Later that day we returned to Peiping by train, bringing to an end this last adventure in a long journey.

A handwritten signature or mark, appearing to begin with a 'C' and ending with a diagonal line.





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